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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,962—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L ORIENTAL	5554	J. F. Jephson	16th June.
ARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	23rd "
M.L EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	21st "
M.L CALEDONIA	7554	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug
M.L SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	198	J. R. Leadon	18th "
M.L VALETTA	5923	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	15th "
M.L ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5251	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinolich	2,650	1st July 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,353	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

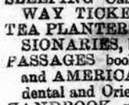
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 12th June 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 14th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 11th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 16th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 16th June.

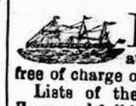
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,256	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

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Apollo Street, Fort	

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

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GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.

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Bottled by FOSTER & STONE.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by
IND COOPE & Co.

PILSENER BEER.

SPARKLING
DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 12 0	PEKOE .... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG .... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE .... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG .... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
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THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it,

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

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PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES, SPIRITS &c.,

WHISKY,	PORT.
Spey Royal	Invalid.
Provost	Spanish.
BRANDY.	Blanco (White Port.)
Universal	MARSALA.
RUM.	Castle V. P.
Governor-General,	MADEIRA
Jamaica.	Crown.
SCHNAPPS	CHAMPAGNE,
Silverstream	Extra Dry, Vintage 1893.
OLD TOM.	HOCK.
Castle I.	Hochheimer.
SHERRY	BURGUNDY.
Manzanilla.	Beaune Castle I.
Amontillado.	SLOE GIN.
Spanish.	

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CHURCH GATE STREET,
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FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

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HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

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Apollo Street, Fort.	

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40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

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A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "CRURE HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 13th June, 1900.

THE LATE LT.-COLONEL A. ADAMS, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieut-Colonel A. ADAMS, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date after which no claims will be entertained.

H. V. COX, Major, XXI Pioneers,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Mount Abu, Rajputana, 11th June, 1900.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the GOVERNMENT PLAGUE REPORT, reviewing Plague in the Bombay Presidency from September 1896 to June 1899, compiled by Captain Condon, I. S. C., are FOR SALE at the Government Central Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay, at Rs. 9 per copy.

Orders should be sent in early to the Curator, Government Central Book Depot, as only a very limited number of copies is available.

J. K. CONDON, Captain,
Under Secretary to Government.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,

10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	13
With Cur 50		24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez....50		24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION o Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COWASJI PATELL GUNBOW, AND PARSEE BAZAAR STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Nowrojee Muncherjee Settna, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following properties, at the respective premises on the respective dates and hours mentioned below :—

LOT NO. 1.

PROPERTY AT COWASJI PATELL STREET FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1900, at 4-30 p. m., on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell Street Fort, in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabout, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 308, new No. 5231, old Survey No. 337, new Survey No. 9082, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1474 (1) Sheet No. 133, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Cowasjee Patell Street, on the north and south by the properties of Muncherjee Framjee.

LOT NO. 2.

PROPERTY AT GUNBOW STREET, FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd June, 1900, at 4.30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of freebold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Gunbow Street, Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 229 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1783, Street Nos. 47 49, and bounded on the east by Maneckjee Sett's Wadee, on the west by the property of Framjee Hormusjee Settna, on the north by Gunbow Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

LOT NO. 3.

PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1900, at 4.30 p.m., on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or shops standing thereon, situate at Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 367, new No. 5378, old Survey No. 595,596 new survey No. 9213, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector, of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1530, Street Nos. 21, 27, 29, 31 (1), and bounded on the east by the property of H. H. Aga Sultan, on the west by Parsee Bazaar Street, on the north by the property of FramjeeMerwanjee and aguily, and on the south by Bai Bmajee's Girls' Institution.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Guiabchand and Wadia, solicitors for the Administrator, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 12th June, 1900.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	280 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 0 0	30	15 9 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
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By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 0m., 0-28s. Low water, 5-17m., 6-22s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Polo on the maidan, 5-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court. Mr. Manker, on behalf of Sadanand Trimback, was granted an extension of his client's interim order for three months. He also applied for and was granted a month's extension of the interim order of Valji Nathu. Mr. Satalvad, on behalf of Sooma Meta and other insolvents, was granted an interim order.

ROBBING A PLAGUE PATIENT.—Bajabai, a woman, aged about seventy years, who resides at Clark Road, was, on the 23rd May last, removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, in an unconscious state and detained there. A few days after, she recovered from her illness and returned home. She then made a report to the police that a bundle of jewellery and cash, of the value of Rs. 278-2, which she had tied round her waist, had been stolen.

A CASE OF STABBING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Paulo Fernandez a Goanese seaman, with attempting to commit murder and causing grievous hurt to one Anna Francis Nobre, by means of a knife, on the 26th ultimo, in a house, at Marine Lines. The accused was remanded to jail pending the recovery of complainant, who is in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

AN EVENING INTRUDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Amir Nanumea, a Mahomedan, was charged by Constable Hayter, before Mr. W. Webb, with stealing a silver cruet-stand, of the value of Rs. 30, from the bungalow of Mr. H. Hannah, Superintendent, Accountant General's Office. The complainant resides at Duncan Road. On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, accused entered the complainant's bungalow and made off with the silver cruet-stand. He had not gone far from the place, when he was met by Constable Hayter, who arrested him on suspicion with the property in his possession. The accused was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—In the first of May last, there were 30 horses, 76 bullocks, and 10 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of May 24 horses, 38 bullocks, 4 cows, 2 buffaloes, 2 she-goats and 23 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 32 horses, 57 bullocks, 2 cows, 2 buffaloes, 1 she-goat and 14 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 1 case among horses, 1 case among bullocks, 1 case among she-goats and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—6 horses, 3 bullocks, 2 cows, 18 dogs, 1 fowl and 1 parrot.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.—About a quarter to 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the fore peak of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship India, now lying in the Prince's Dock. The dock fire-brigade steamer was promptly on the spot and assisted by the ship's fire appliances soon flooded the whole peak and extinguished the fire by 2-30 a.m. The municipal steamers from various parts of the city also arrived at the scene, but their services were not required. The peak contained ship's stores, consisting of sails, ropes, paint, ghee, &c., and had not the outbreak been discovered in time, the result would have been serious. The cause of the fire is not known. The amount of damage has not been ascertained, but it is said to be about Rs. 4,000.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—Heat was abnormal at Bhownagar on Monday and Wednesday last, when the temperature kept at about 114 degrees. Since then the thermometer has stood at 112 degrees. The sky has a monsoonish appearance and rain is expected to fall.—A Buaia murdered a Brahmin at Bhayawadar under Gondal territory, on Friday last.—Competition is going on between two Navigation Companies,—Hajee Kasam and the Persian S. N. Company. The Nowsheri brought seventeen thousand bags of grain for Bhownagar. She is still lying at anchor, having failed to get machwas to unload this cargo, all available machwas at the Bunder being already engaged by the Agent of the Haji Kasam Company at the cost of about Rs. 8,000.—Cholera is declining at Bhownagar, and the mortality is reduced to half.—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Lathi fell a victim to this disease on Saturday night.

CHEATING BY A HINDU.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Jankidas Chunilal, an old offender, was charged with cheating in respect of 30 bundles of silk, valued at Rs. 344, belonging to one Somnath Roopji. It appeared from the evidence that the bundles in question were purchased by one Sakalchand Navalchand's moonim from the complainant's shop at the 3rd Bnoivada Lane on the 9th instant, and he gave instructions that they should be forwarded to his master's place of business at Vithalwadi. The goods were subsequently sent to Vithalwadi with a Ghatee, who brought over a receipt for the same. It was afterwards found that the accused had represented himself to the Ghatee as the purchaser and taken delivery of the goods. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to a further term of six months' hard labour.

ROBBED BY A FRIEND.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Stanford charged a Mahomedan named Abdool Razak Shaik Hoosein, an old offender, with housebreaking and theft of a box, containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 21. It appears that Shaik Ahmed Kohati, a dealer in eggs who resides at Mahim, locked up his room on Monday night and went to sleep in the verandah. When he awoke on the following morning, he found that his room had been broken into and a box, containing ornaments of the value of Rs. 21, carried away. He made inquiries and subsequently found the box, minus its contents, lying in the compound of his house. He suspected the accused, who used to visit him occasionally, and reported the matter to the police. The same evening complainant met the accused at Mahim and gave him in police custody. On his place being searched, most of the stolen ornaments were recovered. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted one previous conviction. The magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES FROM NAVSARI.—The people of Navsari gathered together on the 10th instant, in the Laxaman Hall, where under the chairmanship of Mr. Ralph Kershaw, Mr. Sorabji Manchorji Dosai, secretary of the Navsari Unyan Prasarak Society, delivered an able lecture on the subject of "Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji and India." Some of the students of the singing school of Gaekwad first sang a song in praise of the Almighty. The lecturer chiefly described Mr. Dadabhoy's life and fairly criticised as well as eulogized his career as a statesman, as a philanthropist and as an Indian patriot and representative. The lecture being over, students sang again very nice tunes in praise of his Highness the Maharaja Syajirao and Mr. Dadabhoy. For this occasion Erwad Behramji Cursetji Dordi specially presented a portrait in oils of Mr. Dadabhoy to the Laxaman Hall through the Society. Rao Bahadur B. P. Karandiker, District Judge of Navsari, seconded by Khan Bahadur Akberally, Police Nayab Suba of the Navsari District, proposed the chairman to perform the unveiling ceremony of the portrait. The president unveiled the portrait accordingly, amidst the loud cheers of the audience. The Suba also eulogized Mr. Dadabhoy's patriotism and philanthropy in a few excellent words. All the officers and representative citizens were present on the occasion. The National Anthem terminated the proceedings of the day.

SUICIDE OF A LAD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday afternoon, at Zaoba's Oart, Girgaum, regarding the death of Gunpat Balkrishna, a Hindu lad, aged fifteen years. The deceased was sent to Bombay from Godhra by his father about six months ago, for education. He put up in Bombay with his sister Soondrabai and her husband at Zaoba's Oart. He was put to a school, but he was very careless in his study and irregular in attendance. He used to go to theatres every night and was in the habit of stealing money from the pocket of his brother-in-law. His sister scolded him and told him that she would write to his father about his thieving habits and would send him back to Godhra. Deceased then said that he could commit suicide. On Monday night Gunpat and his sister and her husband took their meals together and retired to rest as usual. During the night deceased strayed away from home and went to a theatre. Early next morning he returned home, when his sister again scolded him. He thereupon left the house and went to his other sister, Jamnabai, who lived in the same oart. He told Jamnabai that he had been to a theatre the previous night and had come there to sleep. Deceased slept on a cot and did not awake even for his midday meal. About 5 o'clock in the evening when his sister went to awake him, she found him unconscious and breathing heavily. A native medical practitioner was sent for and he examined the deceased and pronounced it to be a case of opium-poisoning. The lad died shortly after. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jiwanji Adamji, a Borah shopkeeper, was charged with committing breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,395, belonging to Currimbhoy Thaverbhoy, owner of a hydraulic press. Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, prosecuted, while Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer and Mr. F. Oliveira, pleaders, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that complainant's son, Abdul Ali, aged about ten years, used to go to his uncle's house at Phul Gully. The accused who had a shop in the neighbourhood, treated the boy to sweetmeats, and made him sit in the shop. Last month the accused told the boy that his wife had been invited to a dinner-party and persuaded him to bring ornaments from his house, promising to return them in a day or two. The boy opened his mother's box with a key that was lying under a mattress, took out a tin-box containing the ornaments, and handed it over to the accused in his shop. Subsequently the accused having put off the boy, the latter became importunate and the accused defied him to do what he could. A few days later complainant missed the ornaments, and on being questioned the boy told him what had happened. A complaint having been made to the police the accused was arrested. The accused stated in his defence that he did not know the boy and that the charge was falsely got up against him owing to some ill-feeling between him and complainant's brother. The magistrate framed charges against the accused of aiding and abetting the boy in the theft, receiving stolen property and committing criminal breach of trust. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that he considered the evidence unsatisfactory and acquitted the accused. His Worship said that he saw that, despite his frequent warnings to police officers in other cases, the accused in this case was taken into custody on Thursday last, and was not brought before a magistrate till Tuesday. He would, therefore, report the matter to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department for special orders to be issued to the police regarding the detention of persons accused without being brought before a magistrate.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

LOW LOFTS IN BULLOCK STABLES.

IMPERATRIX VS. COOVERJEE JAMSETJEE AND CO.

THIS was an application for revision of an order passed by Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 30th March last, dismissing the summons issued against the accused on a charge of having erected low lofts within their bullock stables at Malet Bunder, and thereby infringed condition No. 12 of the license issued to them, and for having placed the mangers contrary to bye-law No. 43 of the bye-laws made by the Municipal Corporation. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co, appeared for the applicant, the Municipal Commissioner.

The applicant, Mr. B. D. Bansjee, acting Superintendent of Licenses, said that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 30th March last, dismissed the summons against the accused, holding that, on the admitted facts, the bullocks kept by the accused in the stables were not kept for him within the meaning of section 394 of the Act, and consequently that no license for the premises was required; and that no offence as charged could have been committed. Applicant said the admitted facts were that the accused carry on the business of carting agents and undertake the clearance and transport of goods of others for remuneration, and the bullocks kept by them in their stables are used by them for carting such goods. The magistrate held that the bullocks used by the accused were not bullocks kept by them for hire and did not therefore fall within the provisions of section 394, so as to require a license to be taken out by the accused, an l on this ground dismissed the summons. The applicant submitted that the magistrate was wrong in holding that the bullocks were not kept by the accused for hire. Applicant submitted that the question whether the stables in question and other stables similarly used, fall within the provisions of section 394, was one of great importance; and begged their Lordships to revise the magistrate's decision.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, dismissed the application.

SELLING A MINOR GIRL.

IMPERATRIX VS. KULSAMBI AND DIDAR BUX, WOMEN.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 4th April last, convicted the first accused of buying, and the second accused of selling a minor girl for immoral purposes, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for two years each. Mr. Kazi Kabiruden, with Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for the first accused; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. From the magistrate's finding, it appeared that the minor girl, Manjuli, was found in the house of No. 2. The question was under what circumstances, and with what object, she got there. The evidence for the prosecution stated that she was sold by No. 1 to No. 2 for Rs. 20 in May 1899, and that since then she had been exhibited at the window of the room of No. 2; and that she was a minor, about 14 years of age.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances and the arguments of counsel, dismissed the appeals and confirmed the convictions and sentences.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1		8
B Mandvi, Chanchla, Connemarkhadi and Dongri	7		3
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	12	1	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	3	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	3	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	19
Total	26	17	164
Total plague deaths to date	75,82	61,138	
Same date last year	6	5	87
Small-pox	2	0	
Cholera	9	11	

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending 1st June were as follows:—

Cities,	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	244	150
Karachi	20	16
Poona (including Cantonment).	143	87
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	6	5
Thana	43	42
Kolaba	7	7
Belgaum	8	9
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	10	4
Cutch	18	19
Savantvadi	1	1
Janjira	12	9
Aden	20	19
Total	404	289
Week ending May 25th	583	428
Total to date	394,249	309,473

Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandeish, Nasik, Poona (excluding City,) Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara, Karachi (excluding City) Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kolhapur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur were free during the week.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for is "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on baldspots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FAMINE.

IN response to a private appeal made on behalf of the sufferers from the famine in the Bombay Presidency, the following subscriptions have been received by the Governor and Lady Northcote, the donors having already subscribed liberally towards the general fund:—

	£	s.	d.
Lord Clifford	10	0	0
Lady Clifford	10	0	0
Countess of Denbigh	3	0	0
Lady Phillimore	25	0	0
J. Heseltine, Esq	10	0	0
Lady Hobhouse	25	0	0
Lord Newlands	50	0	0
R. Benson, Esq	25	0	0
R. B. West, Esq	500	0	0
Lord Iveagh	100	0	0
Sir W. Farrer	20	0	0
Miss MacLeod	1	10	0

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Madras	13972	4850	18822	14012	4690	18702	— 120
Bombay and Sindh	1039077	154839	1193916	1018829	169760	1188589	+ 2782
Bengal	3452	13	3582	6101	155	6239	+ 2677
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1641	726	2367	1402	725	2127	— 240
Punjab	133398	29159	162557	133398	29159	162357	— 1955
Central Provinces	1298918	653375	1952292	1298918	653375	1951292	+ 6230
Berar	353-69	90198	444067	353-69	90198	444067	— 12226
Ajmer-Merwara	115570	28335	144105	115570	28335	144105	+ 11914
Total British Provinces	2941202	976493	3917699	2941202	976493	3917699	+ 9081
Native States.							
Rajputana States	380091	133905	513996	380091	133905	513996	+ 7042
Central India States	167068	33774	200842	167068	33774	200842	— 28330
Hyderabad	358057	63033	401090	358057	63033	401090	+ 57756
Baroda	60771	38779	99050	60771	38779	99050	— 2621
Bombay Native States	45047	60574	511621	45047	60574	511621	— 44690
Punjab Native States	24019	11583	35602	24019	11583	35602	+ 2974
Central Provinces Feudatory States	41261	26587	67851	41261	26587	67851	— 2722
Kashmir (Jammu)	286	...	286	286	...	286	— 84
Total Native States	1522103	370235	1892338	1522103	370235	1892338	— 30697
Grand Total	4463305	1346728	5810037	4463305	1346732	5810037	— 21616

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

A STATEMENT showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 2nd instant is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	899,563	885,248
Dependants	206,347	216,794
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	151,576	180,474

The numbers on works in all the Gujarat districts, except Broach, have increased, probably owing to the abatement of cholera. The numbers have also increased largely in Satara and to a small extent in Sholapur and Belgaum. In other districts, and notably in Khandesh, the numbers have decreased probably owing to the commencement of agricultural operations.

The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the tank at Chhorodi, and excavating the Dodpa Tank, at Modasa.

Ahmednagar.—Metal-collection on Rahata-Chitali Road.

Poona.—Repairs and improvements to the Rajur-Ghatghar Road. Construction of Khamgaon Tank. Constructing a road from Rajewadi Railway Station to Malsiras and Mawadi. Clearing a well at Purandhar Road from Ambegaon to Kawal Khind, and erection of boundary marks and trench-digging round forests in the Junnar and Bhimthadi talukas, and the Mulshi, Ambegaon and Dhond pathas.

Khandesh.—Raipur Tank, and metal-breaking at Maheji in the Pachora Taluka.

Belgaum.—Gokak-Nargund Road, and constructing Shedbal-Athni Road, Kagwad Branch.

Poor-houses have been opened at Sinnar and Igatpuri in the Nasik District. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—

	Rs.
For gratuitous village relief in Satara	10,000
For expenditure on burning of dead bodies of destitute paupers in Broach	5,000
For improvement of the water-supply in Bijapur	2,000
For Improvement of the water-supply in Ahmedabad	700

A loan of Rs. 3,000 without interest and repayable within three years has been granted to the Savada Municipality in Khandesh for relief of distressed weavers by employment in their own craft, and Government have undertaken to bear half of any loss which may be entailed by the scheme of relief.

The acknowledgments of Government have been conveyed to Mr. Ratansi Mulji of Bombay for his act of generosity in having provided food for all workers on the Pokhran Tank work and the inmates of the poor-house at Pokhran in the Thana District on the 24th May, 1900, in honour of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

The following additional allotments for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for purchase of seed and cattle or for subsistence of cultivators have been sanctioned:—

	Rs.
Gujrat Districts	4,60,000
Nasik	1,20,000

To facilitate the disbursement of these advances, Collectors of affected districts have been authorised temporarily to confer on selected Mamlatdars, Mahalkaris, and Aval Karkuns the powers of a Sub-Divisional Officer for the purpose of granting the loans, and the following supplementary orders have been issued:—"Notwithstanding all simplification of the procedure consistent with security for proper utilization of the large assignments which the Government of India are making for the purpose of assisting cultivators to resume agricultural operations, it is improbable that the existing establishment will be able to make the very numerous advances and keep correct accounts of them with the promptness which is necessary for the success of the scheme. Most of the cultivators now on the works will probably be unable to commence cultivation at all unless they are provided with means for subsistence as well as for the purchase of seed and in many cases also of cattle, and others will need assistance for the employment of agricultural labourers. The Commissioners are authorized to sanction the employment of such additional establishments as are held to be necessary for the purpose, their proceedings being subsequently reported for confirmation. It should be considered whether advances can be arranged for through Special Civil Officers to some cultivators before they leave the works. The subsequent contraction of the works will set free persons suitable for employment on this duty.

"Government do not, however, think that it will be expedient generally to give out advances for subsistence until cultivation actually begins or at least until there is enough rain for cultivation or the advent of such rain is palpably imminent, but necessary inquiries may be made beforehand so that all may be ready as soon as the time to give them out comes. Further, it is not desirable, unless the circumstances are very exceptional, to give out at one time more than the several individuals need for a month. The necessity for advances for subsistence from Government is likely to cease as soon as crops promise well and prices fall."

The following communications received in reply to enquiries made by this Government have been published for the information of landholders in the districts of North Gujarat and Khandesh:—

From the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

"With reference to your endorsement No. 520, dated 2nd instant, forwarding a copy of a letter No. 1036, dated 21st March, 1900, from the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay to the Secretary to Government of Punjab, I have the honour to report that the Deputy Commissioners of Dera Ghazi Khan, Amritsar, and the Colonization Officer of the Chenab Canal report that a certain number of plough cattle probably could be purchased in their respective districts. The number of the surplus cattle in the Punjab is not large, as very many districts have lost heavily owing to the fodder famine, especially in the Delhi Division and in Jhelum, Shahpur, Gujrat, and Montgomery. In some of the hill districts rinderpest has caused great mortality. The hill cattle, moreover, are small and not likely to be of service in districts in the plains. Reports have not yet been received from all districts, but as the reply is urgently required, I will not delay my report further. The Deputy Commissioners of Amritsar and Dera Ghazi Khan each estimate that 500 plough cattle could be purchased in their districts, and the Colonization Officer estimates that about 2,000 plough cattle might be obtained in the Colony at prices varying from Rs 50 to 100 per pair according to the class of the animal."

From the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

"In reply to your letter No. 689, dated 4th May, 1900 (Revenue—scarcity), regarding surplus cattle available in the Punjab for sale in Gujarat and Khandesh, Bombay Presidency, I am directed to say that the Financial Commissioner has no means of checking or amplifying the report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture; but thinks it worth while to say that if good rain falls this summer there will be a great demand for plough cattle in the affected districts of the Delhi and Rawalpindi Divisions, and he doubts whether the Punjab can do much in helping to replenish the stocks of the Gujarat and the Khandesh landholders."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Wednesday's observations:—The cyclonic storm has advanced about two hundred miles in west-north-west direction during the past twenty-four hours and was at 8 a.m. central, a little to north of Sambalpur. The storm is to-day as yesterday, of considerable intensity, pressure being nearly four-tenths of an inch below normal. At the centre very strong monsoon winds prevail over north and centre of the Bay, and strong cyclonic winds in the storm area. Heavy rain has fallen in the Eastern Districts, Central Provinces and in Chota Nagpur, and moderate rain in Bengal, Assam and Burma. Sambalpur reports four inches; Darjeeling and Akyab, each three inches; Raipur, two inches and half; Ranchi, Jalpuigari, and Sibsagar, each two; Calcutta, Burdwan, and Chaibassa, each one inche. The rainfall has caused large reduction of temperature in the storm area, averaging nine degrees in Chota Nagpur and eight degrees in Eastern Districts and Central Provinces. Moderate rainfall continues on the West Coast and has extended north to Ratnagiri. Marmugao and Karwar have received three inches; and Calicut and Ratnagiri, each two inches. Moderate monsoon winds prevail on the Malabar Coast and winds are increasing in the Konkan. Temperature has risen two degrees on average in Punjab and one in Rajputana, and was excessive yesterday in these areas. Six stations reported maximum temperatures, exceeding 117 degrees, the highest being 123 degrees at Jacobabad. The storm will continue to advance in W.-N.-W. direction and give moderate to heavy rain in North-East Districts, Central Provinces and adjacent Districts of Baghelkhand and Chota Nagpur. Light to moderate rain will continue in Burma, Bengal Behar and West Coast Districts.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. Esplade. Fort. Colaba			
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	0 07	0 50	0 57	0 32
Wednesday, 13th June	0 03	0 00	0 00	0 53
Total	0 07	0 50	0 57	0 85
Total fall to June 13th, 1899.	3 77	4 45	11 40	6 52
Total fall to June 13th, 1898.	6 90	6 17	9 97	10 15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 13TH OF JUNE.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·334	SE	2	116·6	87·5	38	...	0·00	0.00
Sirsa	29·255	E	8	117·3	87·1	43	...	0·31	—0·46
Delhi	29·404	SE	6	110·2	88·9	9	...	0·36	—0·12
Agra	29·406	SE	8	109·0	91·4	50	...	0.66	+0·17
Cawnpore	29·408	ESE	4	106·5	87·0	57	...	0·61	...
Allahabad	29·390	ENE	18	102·2	85·2	67	...	0·20	—0·76
Jhansi	29·4·4	E	9	108·5	90·2	60	...	0·16	—0·76
Jacobabad	29·319	Calm	2	123·0	82·0	29	...	0·0	0·00
Karachi	29·4 9	WNW	13	98·4	83·3	66	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·373	Calm	3	102·2	89·1	39	...	0·68	+0·16
Ajmere	29·388	S	3	102·9	82·0	38	...	0·00	—0·27
Deesa	29·4 2	WSW	14	115·1	84·2	39	...	0·00	—0·78
Ahmedabad	29·464	SW	5	113·3	88·1	50	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	29·445	NW	18	108·3	82·9	65	...	0·0	—0·51
Jamnagar	29·472	WSW	26	103·1	83·3	76	...	0·00	...

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£101 1-2	unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-4	,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£63 7-8	,,
Bar Silver in London	27 5-8	,,
do in New York	60 1-4	,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1-2	,,
do on New York	4·87 3-8	,,
Discount Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	,,
do Short London Bills	2 5-8 per cent	,,
do Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	,,

Arrival—Rothenfels
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,450,000 qrs

EXCHANGE.—The market opened at yesterday's rates but there were early indications that at least one buyer would accept 1s. 4 5-32d. for Credits and a little later on a few were placed at this rate for this mail and July.

Bank Telegraphic, ready and forward 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand do ....1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits do ....1s. 4 3-16d. to 5-32
3 do Francs do ....170 to 169 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight .... Rs. 195 1-2.
Hongkong do .... Rs. 143 1-2.
Japan do .... Rs. 148 1-2.

COUNCIL BILLS.—At the public sale in London today bills went at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d. Tenders at the minimum rate for bills received 10 per cent. Telegraphic Transfers in full. The total tenders amounted to between Rs. 275-300 lakhs. The amount to be tendered for next week is unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95-9 declining during the day to Rs. 95-8, at which it closes for ready and forward.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market steady with little business passing.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1,280
Commercial Bank of India	62
Central India S. and W. Co.	1,350

FREIGHTS.—A line of 1,000 tons July, Antwerp, Havre and Dunkirk is reported at 13s. 9d.

COALS,—JARDINES.—550 tons, ready, at 16s., is reported.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—The market is quiet but steady.

CASTORSEED is firm with rates unchanged, buyers at Rs. 38-8-0 and sellers Rs. 39.

LINSEED.—The market is steady with business doing at Rs. 9-14-0 for bold and Rs. 9-12-0 to Rs. 9-13-0 for small grain.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet at yesterday's rates, Rs 7-10-0 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 7-15-0 for Yellow.

POPPYSEED is steady with business passing at Rs. 8-12-0.

London quotes Brown Rapeseed 41s. 6d., May-June, Hamburg, nominal, dull.

Linseed, June-July, Dunkirk, sellers steady.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 4 30-32d.—1-16. Arrivals closed quiet but steady. Egyptian Fair Brown, 6 5-8—1-16d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

June	June-July	Sep.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	Mar.-Apr.
4·54	4·53	4·23	4·9	4·9
—1-32	—3-64	—1-32	—1-32	

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	3,000	bales
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	,,
Do to Continent	1.000	
Mid-Uplands	9	
Futures, month of August	8·25	unchanged.
Do. do of December	7·50	,,

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	642
Barsee pud Nugur	105
Berar	298
Total Comras	1,005
Compta and Dharwar	208
Westerns	485
Bengals	95
Total	2,153

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	13,875
Linseed	7,414
Rapeseed	6,235
Gingellyseed	675
Poppyseed	4,783
Groundnuts	180
Castorseed	2,069
Rice	45,362
Myrabollams	3,864

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA & Co.'s Liverpool friends' weekly market report runs as under :—With regard to the decrease in the possible supply, if we bring the comparison down to the present day, the decrease is just as striking, as you will see from the following little table :—

TOTAL VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	1st March.	Now.	Decrease.
1900	3567	2248	1319
1899	4383	3965	915
1898	4548	3310	1238
1897	8941	2778	1163
1896	3808	2789	1019
1895	4830	3832	1018
1894	4577	3467	910
1893	4072	3517	555
1892	4544	3892	652
1891	3402	2832	570
1890	2745	2077	668

This is of course quite in accordance with the increase of consumption which has taken place since 1890, but as we have said last week already the strong position has been guarded against by consumers securing all the cotton they needed for goods sold for delivery during the summer. The strength of the statistical position: the hole made in the visible supply of the world, will be felt again, however, in the autumn months, and though we have still an unfavourable opinion of the summer positions we strongly recommend buying the autumn months. Up to yesterday the state of the cotton market was highly unsound, but the failure of Messrs. Price McCormick has cleared the air. Their very heavy commitments of near positions have been liquidated and the market will, from now on, move more in accordance with the merits of the article. We are very pleased to be able to point out to you that from the close of the market on the 15th May until the opening on the morning of the 25th May, the decline for near positions has averaged 27 points, while autumn months only fell some 10 points. This better than anything demonstrates the unsoundness of the summer positions and the inherent strength of the autumn months. Business in Manchester does not show any more life notwithstanding the decline of the past few days. There are a good many bids at very low prices, but very few or no orders on a reasonable basis, and this state of affairs will seemingly continue as long as the disparity between the price of old and new crop exists. But if old crops were to decline to the level of new crops it is very probable that the magnificent business witnessed a few months ago in Manchester would take a new lease of life. Until then we cannot expect an improvement. Old orders are running out and cannot be replaced. Spinners who have sold for summer delivery have apparently covered themselves with the raw material, and the few spinners who still require cotton will undoubtedly buy from hand to mouth. Regarding the strength of the autumn positions it is notorious that but few of the early shipments will come to Liverpool: they usually go forward to the continent. One of our most important importers said to us the other day: "Usually I am the first to have cotton shipped here in August and September, but my buyers on the other side inform me that they will not be able to ship anything this year before the month of September. As to the new crop, in America, a much larger acreage is expected to be put under cotton, but the weather conditions so far have not been brilliant. The crop has not made good its lateness: the nights are too cold for the plant. From the news which we continue to receive from Texas, we understand that the floods have been more damaging than was thought possible and it is particularly in this state, which as a rule furnishes the first shipments that the backwardness is most noticeable. We cannot form an opinion about the winter months, because after all the new crop depends almost entirely on the weather, but we are against the old crop positions until they touch a level where it will be again possible for Manchester to make contracts on profitable lines. On the other hand we strongly recommend buying autumn months.

Option.	Single.	Double.
August-September	9	18
January-February	13½	27

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—JUNE 12.

10 p.m.	88·0

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 13.

6 a.m.	85·0
10 a.m.	87·3
2 p.m.	89·9
6 p.m.	89·1

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—May 31, at the Abbey, Naini Tal, the wife of A B Bruce, I C S, of a son.
CLARKE—June 5, at Tank Mine, Oorgaum, the wife of Mr T A Clarke, of a daughter.
GLEN—June 8, at "Glenelg House," Mettavolliam, the wife of J C Glen, Locomotive Department, Nilgiri Mountain Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAMMIADE—HAYES—June 5, at Purneah, at St Peter's Church, by the Rev Father S Knockeart, Florence Gertrude, second daughter of George Sullivan Hayes, to Paul Eugene Cammiade, I C S.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900.

THE Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Grantham in regard to the famous seizure of arms on board the steamship "Beluchistan" in the Persian Gulf in January, 1898. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Fracis Times and Co., claim compensation for the loss occasioned by the illegal seizure of arms which they had shipped from England to Muscat. The Admiralty are the real defendants, and bear the cost of the defence, which must already be very heavy, and will become still more onerous when the case is taken up to the House of Lords next year. The plaintiffs carried on business as merchants at the Persian port of Bushire, at Muscat, in Arabia, and in London. They brought the action to obtain compensation for the loss sustained by the seizure of goods, arms and ammunition by Captain Carr of H. M. S. Lapwing. The goods were shipped, to be carried to Bahrein, via Bushire, and it was stipulated that to secure the best market, the plaintiffs should have the option of landing the cases at Muscat. On the 24th January, two years ago, the steamer was on the high seas, several miles from the harbour of Muscat, when the Lapwing fired a shot across her bows, compelled her to stop, and carried her into Muscat, and there took possession of the plaintiffs' goods. For the defence it was contended that the goods were not shipped for Muscat as alleged. The original bill of lading made the goods deliverable at the port of Bushire only, although it was endorsed "Bahrein *via* Bushire, Muscat optional." The ship's agents, during the voyage, had directed the master to deliver at Muscat, and he struck out in blue pencil Bushire in the body of the bill of lading, and Bahrein and Bushire from the endorsement. The defence really rested on the contention that the Sultan of Muscat had issued a proclamation that all arms and ammunition found within the territorial waters of Muscat, belonging to British, Persian or Muscat subjects, and intended for Indian or Persian ports would be confiscated. The Sultan having further authorised and requested all British or Persian men-of-war to search all vessels in his territorial waters, sailing under the British, Persian, or Muscat flags, and to confiscate arms and ammunition found on board; the seizure was legal. It was argued that the proclamation in question was effectual and valid according to the law of Muscat.

At that time, the biggest of the campaigns on the North-Western frontier of India being in progress, and there being a suspicion, quite unfounded, as events proved, that arms of precision were sent to Persian ports for sale to the Afridis. This gives a key to the issue of the Sultan's proclamation. It was shown that the only form of legal condemnation was gone through by the Vizier inspecting the supposed contraband goods, and declaring them forfeit. No notification was given to the plaintiffs to state their case, and produce evidence, if there were any. Sir Robert Reid, for the plaintiffs, contended that the whole of the so-called judicial condemnation of the arms was a mere form, or indeed a farce, enacted in the presence of the British Resident, who alone had ordered and authorised the proceedings which were stamped with illegality from first to last. Captain Carr, in giving evidence before the lower court when asked to define the position of the Vizier, said that he seemed to be a Lord Salisbury and Lord Chief Justice in one. The action of the Lapwing was clearly not covered by the terms of the Sultan's proclamation even were that instrument to be taken seriously. The "Beluchistan" was on the high seas, many miles from Muscat when she was seized and carried into that harbour. The proclamation authorised the warships of the three Powers specified to search suspected ships in Muscat waters. Mr. Justice Grantham observed that the trade in arms had been carried on for years with the full knowledge of the British residents and naval officers in the Gulf, and that now to serve a special purpose, that traffic was suddenly declared to be illegal, and a valuable cargo confiscated without any opportunity being given to the plaintiffs to make their defence. The plaintiffs gave evidence in the lower court that their trade was with the Arabs, and that the edict relied upon had never been brought to their knowledge. Neither they nor their agent had ever been served with any process or summons. It was argued on their behalf that it was contrary to natural justice that the judgment of such a tribunal as that at Muscat should be binding upon them. Mr. Justice Grantham left certain questions to the jury, and their answers constituted a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs. The defendants, that is to say, the Admiralty, raised certain points of law which had to be dealt with before judgment for the plaintiffs could be entered by the learned judge. These so-called points of law were, first, that a judgment in the case had been obtained in Muscat which bound the plaintiffs and justified the defendant in the several matters at issue which thereby became "res judicatæ;" and, secondly, that in order to maintain an action in the Indian courts for an act committed abroad, the act must have been wrongful and actionable by the law of the country where it was committed, and also by the law of England; thirdly, that it was established that the act complained of by the plaintiffs was not wrongful and actionable by the law of the country where it was committed, nor by the law of England. Mr. Justice Grantham had held that the defendant was justified by the sanction of the court of the Sultan of Muscat.

The learned judges of the Court of Appeal took a different view. They held that the Sultan's court had no power by proclamation to authorise the seizure and confiscation of the plaintiffs' goods under the circumstances. The weight of authority was against such a contention and the Appeal Court has come to the conclusion that Mr. Justice Grantham had arrived at a wrong decision, and that judgment should be entered for the plaintiff company, the damages to be as arranged by the parties. The counsel for the defence calmly applied for a stay of execution, until the case, now nearly three years' old, is appealed to the House of Lords. The learned judge, Mr. Vaughan Williams, speaking for the court, declined to allow any stay of execution, that not being necessary for the purposes of the appeal to the House of Lords. At length the plaintiff company, whose property was so unceremoniously appropriated on the high seas with only a shadow of legal right, will receive compensation for their loss and the heavy cost incurred in seeking redress. Without prejudging the decision of the highest court in the realm, it is clear that in this case, the action which Captain Carr, R. N., was directed to take, was oppressive, arbitrary and in the highest degree unjust. A hole-and-corner proclamation, made to order by a puppet potentate, was unscrupulously made the pretext of depriving British traders of their goods, while no notification whatever of the existence of such an edict had been made to those concerned, or to the public at large. As our readers are aware the surrender of arms by the tribes after the Tirah Campaign showed that the weapons of precision, which the Afridis possessed in such abundance, were not imported into trans-frontier territory through Persia but through the Government arsenals and barracks in India. There has not been a scintilla of evidence to show that there was any ground for the assertion that the trade in arms carried on by British steamers in the Gulf was answerable for the armament of the tribes.

THE full text of the monsoon forecast is now before us and we must congratulate Mr. Eliot on the singularly happy phraseology he has employed in the preparation of this most valuable document. Last year it was not so happy, for the words were insufficiently elastic to cover even the slightest deviation from strict dictionary definition and the consequence was that unkindly critics were able to put a finger on this passage and on that and to indicate where the forecast had been belied. Mr. Eliot finding this trifling defect in his forecast wrote to our Allahabad contemporary, proving that from a scientific point of view it was a very good forecast, but as our contemporary pointed out, in its practical character, it had the defect of not coinciding with the facts. Mr. Eliot apprehended shortness of rainfall for Northern Bengal and Assam, which were the only parts of the country that got more than the usual share, and rather a favourable monsoon for the Punjab, Bombay and Rajputana, which were shortly stricken with an unprecedented drought. The forecast said that there was no indication of any break in August, when August in many parts was all break, and September also. No, that was not the fault of Mr. Eliot, but the fault of the monsoon. Had this forecast been fulfilled all would have been well, and we can well understand that gentleman feeling hurt when people seek to class his most scientific observations with the forecasts of Old Moore and Zadkiel. Whether there be a good and sufficient rainfall this season or a very deficient one, no matter, it will accord with Mr. Eliot's forecast. Not even the most argumentatively disposed person will be able to say "this is wrong" or "that prophecy was not fulfilled." Mr. Eliot judging from the conditions in India and the known conditions in the Indian seas and the ocean, comes to the conclusion that it is on the whole very probable that monsoon currents of the present year will be as rain-distributing currents of about the normal strength on the average of the whole season. It should, however, he hastens to point out, be carefully noted that while on the one hand there is a slight probability that the rainfall of the season may be as in 1878, excessive, on the other as suggested by the facts respecting whether in South Africa communicated by Mr. Hutchins, an equally slight probability it may be in a moderate to considerable defect, but to a much less extent than in 1896 or 1899. It is very probable that there will be a considerable delay in the establishment of the currents on the Bombay and Bengal coasts. The delay will very probably be greater on the Bombay coast than in Bengal, and it is probable that the rains will not set in fully on the Bombay coast before the fourth week of June. The Bay current is more likely to be above its normal strength than the Bombay current. Mr. Eliot's conclusions are based on the assumption that currents will be about the normal strength, but considerably delayed. They will, however, require modification should the monsoon currents be either much weaker or stronger than usual, but not much, for the declaration that the rains will be possibly excessive and probably deficient is sufficiently comprehensive to meet any emergency. Quite worthy of comment is the remark that while in the body of his forecast Mr. Eliot gives due prominence to his assessment of Mr. Hutchins' views, a footnote explains that the intelligence expected from Mr. Hutchins had not arrived when the forecast was issued. Mr. Hutchins' telegram came in yesterday and conveys no information whatever which we had not almost received from steamer reports. That our readers may not attach too much importance to the official forecast and not expect its fulfilment in each and every detail let us quote Mr. Eliot's explanation that the present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past sixteen years. And he wishes it to be remembered that the forecast is a statement of probabilities not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. It has been drawn up after a consideration of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission Report, be used with due caution. It is admittedly therefore of no more value than the "tip" of the race-course prophet and is as much deserving of official prohibition. Native seers foretell an average monsoon.

THE last Government report on the famine only deals with the first few days in June, but it is satisfactory to find that the approach of the monsoon is causing a decrease in the number of persons on relief. This is especially noticeable in the Bombay Native States, where thousands of persons have gone back to their holdings to prepare the land for monsoon crops. The recent showers which have fallen heralding the near approach of the monsoon, will no doubt have the effect of inducing thousands of other famine-stricken persons to also devote their energies to agricultural operations. The worst of the famine is over, though unfortunately its dire effects will be felt for months to come in nearly every branch of commerce. Cholera is abating in the famine districts in Bombay Presidency, and at some of the relief camps there has been an influx of workers. This will only last for another fortnight at most, but when the rains do come there will be another difficulty. Most of the cultivators will be unable to commence cultivation unless they are provided with means of subsistence as well as for the purchase of seed and in many cases also of cattle. Some may need assistance for the employment of agricultural labourers. Orders have been issued sanctioning help in these directions, but it will not be afforded until operations have actually commenced or rain is palpably imminent. In the whole of the Bombay Presidency there was a decrease of 42,000; the total recipient of relief in India is 5,810,037, which is a slight decrease on the week. Good rain has fallen in Madras Presidency, and the water-supply at the wells has been replenished, and where heavy rain has descended the grass is again sprouting. The cattle are in normal condition. The Behars have had rain, facilitating ploughing and benefiting the autumn rice crop. In Suran the prospect of indigo is good, and sugarcane is growing well. Except for a few villages in border districts there is no distress in Bengal or in the North-Western Provinces. In the Punjab the outturn of spring crops is average to below average, and the condition of the standing irrigated crops is said to be generally good to fair. The cattle are improving, and in those districts wherein the loss of cattle has been great advances are being made for the purchase of other beasts. There was rain in the Central Provinces, but it had no effect on the number of persons on relief, which increased by 6,250. Prospects have improved in Mysore, but more rain is needed both here and at Coorg. Cholera and smallpox are prevalent in some districts of Hyderabad, while in Rajputana the situation is if anything worse. Agricultural stock are weak and emaciated. In Central India agricultural operations are in progress, and in Baroda territory land is being prepared for monsoon cultivation.

THE purity of the Bombay water-supply has exercised the Corporation for some considerable time. Recently attention has been directed to the water from Tulsi which has been supplied to some parts of the town in an unfiltered state, and at the request of the Standing Committee the Executive Engineer of the Municipality has submitted proposals for the filtration of the whole of the water supplied from that source. Three additional filters are proposed to be constructed. As to the cost of the work it is estimated that if they were placed inside the distributing basin of the reservoir it would be Rs. 1,20,000, but the storage capacity of the distributing basin would thereby be reduced, while another objection is that sand for the periodic cleansing of the filters would have to be carried a long distance. The plan that is recommended by the Engineer and the Municipal Commissioner as clearly the proper one to adopt is to construct covered filters outside the reservoir. Though this would bring the cost up to Rs. 2,44,000 it would have the advantage of adding one and a half million gallons to the capacity of the existing storage area and there would be greater facility in looking after and maintaining the new filters. It was intended that experiments should be carried out to determine the area needed for the filtration of the whole of the water received from Tulsi. But the failure of the last monsoon and the lowness of the water in the lake has prevented the experiments being carried out. The engineers, however, calculate the best rate of filtration for Tulsi water to be 600 gallons per day per square yard of filter area and on that basis the total area required to purify the whole of the 4½ million gallons daily received from that lake is about eighty thousand square feet. The existing filters cover 45,270 square feet and the three new filters will give an additional area of 31,200, making in all 76,470 square feet covered by the filtration-beds.

THE Corporation have received notice from the Government of Bombay to give up possession of the land on the Esplanade near Paltan Road and the Bori Bunder Native Infantry Lines and also near the G. I. P. Railway, now occupied by Municipal workshops and stables. The time fixed for the expiration of the notice is the 10th December next.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, yesterday, it was resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to report what revenue in respect of water taxes was derived last year from the premises with gardens that had meters, compared with the revenue that would have been derived from the same premises by assesment.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has received the following telegram from Major-General Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, May 29th (by runner to Kimberley) :—"Most grateful for flattering congratulations."

THE recent great heat has caused a marked rise in the Indus and other snow-fed rivers in the Punjab. There can be no fear of shortness of water this summer either for ordinary irrigation or inundation canals.

THE passanger train yesterday morning took from the various mines of the Kolar Gold Fields for the Bombay Mint under a strong police escort, 31 packages of gold, valued at Rs. 15,20,884-5.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 28th April, 1900, amounts Rs. 14,285, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 11,166; total earnings from 1st January to 28th April, 1900, are Rs. 2,58,746, being an increase of Rs. 2,25,595.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 28th April, 1900, amounts to Rs. 6,404; being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,403; total earnings from 1st January to 28th April, 1900, are Rs. 1,00,147, being an increase of Rs. 39,742.

IN memory of the death of the well-known cotton merchants, Messrs. Nursey Kesavjee, Khimjee Vardhman and Malsee Devraj, and broker Mr. Tribhovandas Jadavjee, the Bombay Cotton Exchange Rooms as well as the Colaba Cotton Market were closed yesterday.

JUDGMENT was given at Lucknow on Tuesday by the Sessions Judge at Lucknow in the case known as Kidarnath Shawl Case, the offshoot of the recent Kotwal case in which Ram Shankar, the Sub-Inspector, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, along with Katral, for extracting bribes, and was separately charged with exortion of a bribe from Kidarnath, a merchant. Kidarnath was given a Shawl to repair by a stranger. The accused and other policemen arrived and charged Kidarnath with theft of the shawl, and refused to go away without a bribe. The Judge convicted the accused under Section 384 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, or in default, a further term of six months' imprisonment. The whole amount, if recovered, will be paid to Kidarnath and Narindas as compensation. The sentence will take effect on the expiry of the sentence the accused is now undergoing in the other case.

THE following is an extract from a letter from a little girl "Lizzie," who was in Kimberley during the siege :—"There is a joke here about a man. He was boiling some horse-flesh, and he lifted up the cover, and it said 'Cab, sir!'"

THE "Official Gazette" of Italy contains a royal decree dissolving the Chamber, fixing the ballots for June 3, the second ballots for June 10, and convoking both Houses of Parliament for June 16. The election campaign will, therefore, be confined to 15 days, the minimum constitutional interval between the dissolution and re-election of the Representative House. This brevity, the Rome correspondent of the "Times" says, is imposed by the necessity of leaving the maximum margin for the discussion of the provisional supply between the reconvocation of Parliament and the end of the financial year.

A PARIS telegram of May 21 says :—The Board of Administration of the Suez Canal at its meeting decided to propose to the general meeting of shareholders, to take place on June 7, the following distribution of receipts for the financial year 1899 :—Capital shares, gross, 116·48; capital shares, net, 108; shares de jouissance, gross, 91·48; shares de jouissance, net, 84·671; founders' shares, gross, 51·537; founders' shares, net, 48·273.

THE annual return of the shipping and tonnage passing through the Canal in 1897, 1898, and 1899 shows that the total net tonnage for last year was 9,895,630 tons, against 9,238,603 tons in 1898. Of this total, 6,586,310 tons, against 6,297,743 tons, were British. The tonnage of the German vessels was 1,070,767 tons, against 969,597 tons. The percentage of the number of British vessels was 64, against 65·5, and that of their tonnage was 66·6, against 68·2.

THE following telegram from Dr. Leyds' Bureau at Brussels has been received at Vienna :—"The war will last a long time yet. Pretoria and Johannesburg are being put in a condition to withstand a long siege. The women and children have already been sent away to Lydenburg or Lorenzo Marques; and, should the the destruction of Johannesburg and of the gold mines prove useful in the interests of the defence, this measure would be carried out without remorse." This message was sent to all the Vienna pepers, but only one thought it worth publishing. The "Freie Presse" which threw it into the waste-paper basket, advises people in Pretoria to accept the lesson of the war, and to recognise that the Boers are defeated.

DHATURA poisoning has been very prevalent in Lahore lately, many apparently motiveless cases, such as the poisoning of blind beggars, having come to the notice of the police. The latest instances occurred three days ago at the railway station, where an old man and a little girl, his daughter-in law, were induced to eat food by two men of sweeper caste, one of them employed at the refreshment room. The man ate heartily and died in the hospital. The child, however, recovered. Both culprits have been arrested. Enough dhatura to poison a dozen people was found in their possession. It is supposed that in this case the object was to secure the girl's jewellery.

EVERYBODY now wonders why Col. Bryan Mahon was selected for the task of relieving Mafeking "M. A.P." hazards the answer—because he is Lord Kitchener's favourite officer. When the war broke out, it appears, Mahon was right away south of Khartaum on the borders of Abyssinia. Lord Kitchener, who had proved his value in Egypt, was anxious to make use of his services in South Africa, and so telegraphed to him to transfer himself to the seat of war as quickly as possible. Mahon set off at once, on camels, and, in his haste to obey the call, he literally drove no fewer than five camels to death in crossing the desert. Curiously enough, it was while employed at Khartoum that Mahon wrote home to his cousin, Mr. Carson, the now Solicitor-General, expressing a hope that he would be sent to South Africa. He characteristically remarked: "I don't think it is much to ask, to exchange a well-paid billet for a Boer Bullet!" Still, it had its reward.

CAWSAND BAY, on the western side of Plymouth Sound, was, the other day, the scene of a remarkable accident, which threatened to have disastrous consequences. The tug Confiance and torpedo boat No. 85, which are attached as tenders to the torpedo schooiship Defiance, at Devonport, went out in the morning for torpedo practice, and when in Cawsand Bay about noon, the Confiance discharged a torpedo. Whether the weapon swerved out of its course or the torpedo boat steamed across its track is not certain, but the torpedo struck No. 85 on the starboard side with such force as to knock a large hole in the side and inflict considerable damage. Distress signals were immediately hoisted, prompt steps were taken to prevent the in-rush of water, and in a very short time the Confiance took her disabled consort in tow and got her safely back to harbour where she will be docked for repairs. Fortunately no one on board was injured.

SOME of the houses in Lincoln's-inn-fields now threatened with demolition for the new street are certainly the work of the master, Inigo Jones. In 1618 Lords Verulam, Worcester, Arundel, and Pembroke, Inigo Jones, and others are commissioned to frame and reduce the fields, both for sweetness and uniformity and comeliness, into such walks, partitions, or other plots and in such fashion both for public health and pleasure as Inigo Jones shall, with the King's approval, contrive and design. The then Purse and Cop Fields, traversed by a path leading from Fortifene-lane (now Sardinia, formerly Duke-street) to Great Turnstile, formed the haunt of horse-breakers, footpads, and vagrants, predecessors of the mumpers, rufflers, and thieves cited in the "Trivia." The wooden posts and rails mentioned by Gay were not replaced with the present, and original dwarf wall and railing, until 1735, when an Act empowered the inhabitants of the square to levy a rate upon themselves for enclosing and adorning the Fields: some of the old lamp and flambeau holders remain, and two of the stone obelisks are preserved in the Soane Museum. The ground laid out by Jones extended north-westwards to the Devil's Gap and White Horse Close, at Drury-lane. It appertained to the jointure of Henrietta Maria, the Rose and Lily Queen, whose badges of the fleur-de-lys and rose may yet be seen on the fronts of houses built by Jones in Great Queen-street and the Fields.

OF JONES'S designs for three sides of the square there is extant a print, ascribed to Hollar. No more than the west side, or Arch Row, was carried out, and only one of the original elevations has survived to our day. Turning up a narrow entry, named Lincoln's Inn-fields Chambers, in Portsmouth-street, one sees a red brick house with a facade bearing Ionic pilasters banded with the rose and lily cognisances. Six houses have been rebuilt; the fronts of five are changed. The big house fronted with stone seems to be of a date posterior to Jones's time; Newcastle, or Powis, House (built by Captain Winde) lies just without the London County Council's "limits of area." Jones built Nos. 59-60 for Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, in 1640; the fourth Earl, created Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven in 1715, sold the house to the "proud" Duke of Somerset, who left it to his daughter, the Marchioness of Granby. It retains two of its six handsome red brick gatepiers, but urns no longer surmount the balustrade, and its front is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of plaster. A few smaller rusticated gate-piers, carrying balls, stand southwards, No. 54 is the Chapel Presbytery House; over the adjoining archway are two little tablets inscribed "Duke-streete, 1648." The street's earlier name commemorated the Duke's Theatre opened in 1642 by Sir William Davenant, in Lisle's Tennis Court.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HUNTER'S BRILLIANT MARCH.

DEFEAT OF A LARGE COMMANDO.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a telegram from Bloemfontein stating that General Hunter, after a brilliant march from the North-West, severely defeated a large commando to the north of Kroonstad.

BOERS SURROUNDED BY FOUR GENERALS.

Reuter, in a telegraphic despatch from Maseru of yesterday's date, says that the Boers occupy a very extensive position, but Generals Methuen, Rundle and Brabant with nearly fifty guns completely surround the Boers.

ANXIETY REGARDING METHUEN'S COLUMN.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

General Kelly-Kenny, in a telegram from Bloemfontein, dated the 11th instant, says. "No communication has been received from Methuen since the 7th instant. He was fighting on the 6th to the north of Vechtkop."

GENERAL BULLER AT VOLKSRUST.

General Buller, to-day, encamped four miles to the north of Volksrust.

LAING'S NEK EVACUATED BY THE BOERS.

The Boers completely evacuated Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill last evening.

General Clery is now crossing the Nek from Ingogo. We camped here owing to want of water.

BRITISH REACHED HONINGSPRUIT.

General Kelly-Kenny this afternoon cables :—"Our troops from the north have reached Honingspruit having defeated the enemy, and will reach America siding at eight to-morrow morning.

General Knox moves out from Kroonstad to intercept the enemy. Particulars later."

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS AT CAPETOWN.

Advices from Capetown state that Mr. Schreiner is reconstructing the Cabinet owing to the resignations of Mr. Merriman, Mr. Sauer and Dr. Te Water, the Bondites desiring amnesty for the rebels.

Mr. Schreiner accepts the proposal of her Majesty's Government for special trials of rebels and the disfranchisement of those convicted.

The Loyalists support Mr. Schreiner.

JUNE 13.

The statement regarding the resignation of Messrs. Merriman, Sauer and TeWater is declared to be premature.

Mr. Rose-Innes urges the Progressives to support Mr. Schreiner on the question of the Imperial Policy in South Africa and thus defeating the ends of the Afrikander Extremists.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The following casualties are reported from the Indian Contingent, in South Africa, Died of enteric—Private F. Panting, 1st Devonshires; of wounds—Captain Brasier-Creagh, 9th Lancers.

BAD NEWS FROM ASHANTI.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Reuter (Accra) says that following on the news of our serious reverse at Dompcassi are rumours that Colonel Carter's column has met with a disaster north of the Prah, where the Ashanti are now entrenched.

The advance of the British main relief column is delayed by the rains.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

The American Minister at Chinchang has asked for a cruiser to protect the lives of subjects there.

A LEGATION CHANCELLOR MURDERED IN PEKING.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent telegraphs that some soldiers belonging to the Empress-Dowager's body-guard have brutally murdered the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation.

BOXERS ATTACK BRITISH MARINES.

Reuter, telegraphing from Tientsin, states that while repairing the railway line damaged by the Boxers a patrol of sixteen British Marines had a running fight, near Lang Fang, with 2,000 Boxers, of whom 25 were killed.

On reinforcements of blue-jackets and marines arriving the Boxers were punished by Maxims and rifles.

The British casualties were nil.

The Boxers retreated but were pursued by the European troops who carried two villages, clearing the Boxers who took refuge therein.

JAPANESE PRESSURE ON CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The "Times'" Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the Japanese Minister at Peking is pressing upon the Tsung-li-Yamen the recognition of the Japanese sphere of influence in the Provinces of Chekiang, Fokien and Kiangsi.

THE FOREIGN EXPEDITION TO PEKING.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Foreign Expedition to Peking numbers 2,044 men and is composed as follows :—915 British, 350 German, 300 Russian, 158 French and the remainder American, Japanese, Italian and Austrian.

More Japanese war-ships are proceeding to Taku and a strong Japanese land force will probably also go.

THE GAEKWAR.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and his family have arrived in London from Bombay.

ANOTHER INDIAN WRANGLER.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Belak Ram, who was educated at Lahore College, has come out fourth Wrangler at Cambridge.

THE GERMAN NAVY BILL.

The Reichstag has finally passed the Navy Bill.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Baldur	1
Osbech	2
Tom Cringle	3

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Lieuts. Horsford, 1st Madras Lancers, and Kettlewell, 6th Bombay Cavalry, are about to be appointed to the Central India Horse.

The grass and dairy farms at Jubbulpur are transferred from the control of the Commissariat Department to that of the General Officer Commanding the Nerbudda District.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

Complete plague returns for the week ending 9th instant are to-day issued, showing only 417 deaths in the whole of India.

THE POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, JUNE 13.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament will be held on the 23rd proximo. The tournament will be open to four players who have not played in any of the first-class tournaments or championships. The four players should belong to the same Regiment, Club, Gymkhana or Native State. In the case of Staff Corps Regiments, not more than two Natives per team will be allowed. The Native States are allowed to play with four Natives. Entries Rs. 60, out of which Rs. 40 go to the cup for the winning team. Entries close on the 14th proximo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

MARSEILLES, JUNE 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here homewards yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Gisela, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay on the morning of the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugar 4 6-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

SHOCKING MURDER IN PALITANA.

MR. MANSHUNKER GUNESHJI ANJARIA, Manager of Prince Samatsinghji at Palitana, has been found cruelly murdered at Pachegaum, a giras village in Palitana jurisdiction. Mr. Manshunker recently went to Kathiawar from Bombay to attend to famine relief works, which are being carried out in villages belonging to his master. While on the spot he took no inactive part in making inquiries with reference to the recently-born son and heir of the Thakore of Palitana, the brother of Prince Samatsinghji, and which child now forms the subject of a dispute which is awaiting decision by the Bombay Government. Mr. Manshunker, it appears, was warned against remaining in Palitana and wrote to that effect to the Prince in Bombay. In consequence of this communication Prince Samatsingbji directed him to increase his personal staff and not to be without the attendance of two mounted sowars whenever he went about. More than one person participated in the foul deed. The body showed indications of strangulation and of violence to the head by some blunt instrument. Deceased was only thirty-one years old at the time of his death.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality. There were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. James MacDonald, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, Sundernath D. Khote, Khurshedji N. Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. L. W. Michael, Acting Municipal Secretary.

FILTRATION OF TULSI WATER.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding, with remarks, copy of a letter addressed to him by the Executive Engineer on the subject of the filtration of Tulsi water.

The Executive Engineer, after giving a history of the question stated :—

I am, however, of opinion that if the filters are to be placed outside the Reservoir, as proposed by Mr. Bruce, the Water Engineer, they must be covered. There was a good deal of discussion on the subject in the past, and both the former Town Council and the Corporation had come to the conclusion that the whole of the Reservoir at Malabar Hill must be under cover.

If the additional filters are to be placed in the existing reservoir then the best place for them is in my opinion the distributing basin as recommended by Mr. Tomlinson. He estimated the cost of constructing 54,359 square feet of additional filters in this position as Rs. 1,86,240, but on the basis of the 600 gallons per square yard per day now proposed the additional filtering area required would be only 80,313—45,270 equal to 35,046 square feet. Approximately, therefore, the cost of constructing 35,046 square feet of additional filters may be taken at 1,86,240 by 35,046 divided by 54,359 equal to Rs. 1,20,071, say Rs. 1,20,000. We have now to select any one of the two following alternative proposals :—(*a*) to construct the additional filters in the distributing basin at a cost of about Rs. 1,20,000 ; or (*b*) to construct covered filters outside the Reservoir at a total cost of Rs. 2,44,000. The alternative (*a*) is by far the cheaper of the two. The objection to this proposals is the curtailment of the storage capacity of the distributing basin. Another objection to it is the distance to which sand will have to be periodically carried for cleaning. The only objection to alternative (*b*) is the very heavy outlay which will be involved in the construction, but the redeeming feature of this scheme is that instead of curtailing the existing storage capacity as alternative (*a*) does, an additional storage capacity of about 1 1-2 million gallons will be obtained. The filters in this position can be maintained with greater facility, because the sand-washers can be located close to the filters. In short, the question is whether it would be advisable to spend an extra sum of Rs. 1,24,000—(*a*) to maintain the existing storage capacity, (*b*) to add about 1 1-2 million gallons to the existing storage area, and (*c*) to secure facility in the maintenance of the additional filters. Large as is the extra sum now under consideration, the advantages that will be derived by its expenditure are equally great, and I am, therefore, inclined to favour the scheme of placing the filters outside the reservoir.

The Commissioner in his letter said : The Standing Committee will recollect that it was decided by the Corporation to experiment as to the proper rate of filtration, this information being necessary to determine the area of the filter-beds required. The experiments obviously could not be undertaken until all the filters had been put into working order, and the reduction in the draw-off from Tulsi this year has necessitated their further postponement. It was intended to commence from the 1st October, 1900, and a regular scheme for the purpose, including of course systematic analysis, has been drawn up. If, however, the Standing Committee are prepared to rule that 600 gallons may be taken as the standard per square yard per diem detailed estimates will be sent in. The second alternative proposal of the Executive Engineer is clearly the proper one to adopt.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the Standing Committee approved of the second scheme referred to in the Executive Engineer's letter, and the Commissioner be requested to submit a detailed estimate accordingly for the filtration of the Tulsi water.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to carry out experiments mentioned in his memorandum and to submit a report thereon to the Standing Committee.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment which was carried.

WATER METERS.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with a notice, moved that the Commissioner be requested to report what revenue in respect of water taxes was derived from the premises with gardens that had meters last year compared with the revenue that would have been derived from the same premises by assessment.

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

THE ACTING SECRETARY.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved :—"That the Standing Committee place on record their approval of the able and satisfactory manner in which Mr. L. W. Michael, Acting Municipal Secretary, performed his duties during the absence of Mr. M. N. Wadia on privilege leave for two months.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the proposition.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed remarked that during the short period of his appointment as Secretary Mr. Michael had placed before them a compilation of the standing orders of the Corporation, which would prove very useful to them.

The motion was unanimously carried.

PRETORIA DAY.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the members of the Grain Merchants' Association, under the presidentship of Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo, J. P., was held on Sunday in the Association's room, to express its rejoicings and offer congratulations to her Majesty and the British soldiers on the successful occupation of Pretoria and the signal conquest of South Africa, and it was further unanimously resolved to observe Monday as a public holiday. All the transactions in connection with grain trade were closed for that day,

HEBREW CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

In response to invitation to the entire Bene-Israel community of Bombay, issued by the wardens of the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue, at Samuel Street, Mandvie, there was a very large gathering on Monday evening to offer a thanksgiving prayer for the success of British arms which led to the occupation of Pretoria. The synagogue was brilliantly illuminated and beautifully decorated with flowers and flags, under the able management of the wardens of the synagogue. A very satisfactory arrangement was also made for the comfort and convenience of the assembly. After hymns had been sung Mr. David Reuben, at the suggestions of Messrs. Isaac Elijah and G. Moses, the warden and treasurer of the synagogue, addressed the audience, drawing arguments from the Hebrew Scriptures to show that the Jews should look upon the British dominion as a divine arrangement and that as such it behoved every Israelite to give his sincere and loyal attachment, both by word and deed, to the British throne and that they should rejoice in the brilliant success of the British arms.

Thereafter on the proposition of Mr. G. Moses and seconded by Mr. Isaac Elijah, Mr. David Solomon, warden of the synagogue, was requested to open the "Hekhal" (ark) for invoking the blessings of the Almighty. Mr. David Solomon opened the "Hekhal" amidst loud applause ; and the whole congregation stood, when blessings were invoked by the minister upon her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the Governor of Bombay, and upon Lord Roberts. Several hymns and sacred songs were then sung in praise of the British Raj, and the ceremony was concluded by prayers for British triumphs and for the happiness of the Royal Family. "God Save the Queen" was sung in Hebrew and the proceedings terminated with loud cheers for the British Crown and Lord Roberts.

POONA.

A grand fete was held at Poona last night to commemorate the success of British armies in South Africa at which his Excellency the Governor, General Burnett, and all principal officers of the station were present. Tea was provided for the women and children of the Regiments. After the programme of music by the massed Bands there was a magnificent display of fire-works. Many thousands of people were present.

LAHORE.

A great meeting of Hindus and Sikhs was held on Monday evening last, at Rai Bahadoor Mela Ram's bungalow, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Pratab Chander Chatterji Rai Bahadoor. Enthusiastic resolutions were passed, expressing profound joy at the capture of Pretoria and tendering heartfelt congratulations to H. E. the Viceroy and his Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab. Prayers were offered for her Majesty's long life and prosperity and for the speedy and complete success of the army in South Africa. The Viceroy was also asked to lay the sentiments of the meeting before her Majesty and communicate its congratulations to Lord Roberts.

NOWSARI.

Nowsari was not backward in showing its joy at the crowning success of British arms in South Africa. All offices and schools were closed on Monday last in honour of the occasion. The famine-stricken poor had also reason to be glad, for the Famine Relief Fund Committee sold rice at a reduced price. Several houses and shops were decorated with flags and bunting. The Prarthna Samaj here also held a special thanksgiving service as a grateful offering to God in the Luxaman Hall. Among others, the following were present :—Rao Saheb R. M. Dholakia, B.A., LL.B., Messrs. Maneklalbhai Vakil, N. M. Mehtaji, G. K. Vaidya, B.A., M. M. Munshi, C. N. Mehta, and T. B. Jagtap.

DWARKA.

The intelligence of British occupation of Pretoria was received here with universal joy. A largely-attended gathering of officers and people was held in the library hall on Monday, the 11th instant. The military band played the National Anthem, after appropriate speeches were made by representatives of the people. The local Vahiwatdar, Mr. Ranganath Sambhunath, while expressing sentiments suited to the occasion, lucidly explained how the British conquests were meant for giving good Government, the opening of the gates of free trades and conferring similar blessings rather than for mere acquisitions of territory, and hence the present victory was a matter of congratulation to the whole civilised world. Mr. Harrison, the Assistant Resident, then rose in the midst of deafening cheers and heartily thanked all in the most sympathetic words for their sincere loyalty. With three cheers for the Queen-Empress and H. H. the Gaekwar and the distribution of attar, pan-supari, and floral garlands and bouquets the meeting dispersed. Sweetmeats and clothes were distributed to the famine-stricken people maintained by public charity.

DHRANGADHRA.

The triumph of the British forces in South Africa and the occupation of Pretoria has occasioned general rejoicings here. Monday, the 11th instant was observed as a public holiday throughout the State commemoration of this happy event. In the presence of his Highness, the Raj Saheb, Kumar Sahebs and all the principal State officials, the State battery fired a royal salute of 31 guns. On the parade-ground the troops paraded and a feu-de-joie was fired, while the State band played the National Anthem. The ceremony terminated with the march-past of the troops and three cheers for her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Prince of Wales, the Royal Family, and Field Marshal General Lord Roberts. Soon after his Highness the Raja Saheb despatched a telegram to the Political Agent, requesting him to convey to her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, through the proper channel, his very great joy and congratulations on the successful termination of the South African War. Sweetmeats were distributed to all the school-children and the inmates of the Poor House, numbering about 3,500, were feted.

SURAT.

A densely-crowded public meeting of the Parsee community assembled on Monday, the 11th instant, at the invitation of their reverend head Sirdar Davar Edulji Khurshedji Modi at the Shahanshahi fire-temple to offer up to God thanksgivings for Pretoria's victory. The proceedings were begun by the old gentleman garlanding her Imperial Majesty's portrait among enthusiastic cheers. He and his son, on his behalf, made impressive speeches eulogizing the British Raj and its benefits to the Parsis. The high-priest, Rustamji, followed this up with an eloquent speech and performed the jassan ceremony. On the proposition of Khan Bahadur Doctor Dosabhai, seconded by Khan Saheb Kaikhosro Nasarvanji, who both made telling speeches, it was unanimously resolved to request the Sardar Davar Saheb to send a humble congratulatory telegram to her Imperial Majesty through his Excellency the Governor. At the call of Mr. Kaikhosro Eduljee Modi, the whole assembly rose up and gave three deafening cheers for her Imperial Majesty and the Royal Family. Opportunity was taken to unveil by the hands of the Davar an excellent portrait of the well-known philanthropic Parsi lady, Bai Motlibai, which was subscribed by the Surat Parsees. Mr. Bomanjee Wadia, of the Bombay Secretariat, made an eloquent acknowledgment on behalf of the lady's son, Mr. Nowrozjee Wadia, C.I.E., and also gratefully expatiated on the benefits of the British rule. Mr. Bezonjee Vakil also spoke of the virtues and charities of the late lady. The Davar distributed largess to the priests and poor. A band played the National Anthem at intervals. The banner of the fire-temple was unfurled on this occasion. The temple was illuminated at night.

BHAVNAGAR.

Under telegraphic instructions from H. H. the Maharaja who is now at Mahableshwar for a change, the Dewan Saheb here held on Monday evening a large meeting in the spacious compound of the beautiful temple of Jasonath to celebrate this day in commemoration of the success of British arms in the Transvaal. There were present Dewan Saheb Vajeshankar Gaurishankar, all the chief officials of the State, the mahajans, the merchants, and gentlemen belonging to various nationalities. The assemblage was very picturesque in all its varied party-coloured costumes illuminated by thousands of lamps and battees. They were all inspired by one all-absorbing sentiment, namely loyalty two the British throne. The proceedings were opened by a felicitous speech by the Dewan Saheb reminding the assemblage in strong terms that the Bhownagar Maharaja and his illustrious predecessors yielded to none in their loyalty to British Government—a fact amply demonstrated by past history. The news of the brilliant victories achieved by the forces of her Most Gracious Majesty in South Africa was received, he said, by his Highness with greatest pleasure, and it was in obedience to his commands, conveyed to him by telegram from Mahableshwar, that he had convened a large meeting on this day observed throughout the Indian Empire as a holiday. He exhorted his hearers to offer hearty and sincere prayers to the Lord of All Nations expressive of their thanks for these brilliant results. This eloquent speech was followed by sacred Sanskrit mantras from the Vedas chanted by a company of Brahmins with their peculiar sonorous voices. Then followed complimentary verses in Sanskrit, Gujerati and Persian, composed by men possessed of considerable poetic talents for which this city is especially celebrated. Some special verses, composed by his Highness himself, were then sung, to instrumental music by the State musicians. The proceedings terminated with hearty cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress and for his Highness the Maharaja Saheb. The Dewan Saheb, accompanied by the chief Hindu officials, then entered the sacred precincts of the temple and performed certain suitable religious symbolical ceremonies.

BHUJ.

There have been great rejoicings here on account of the success of the British arms in South Africa. Soon after the news arrived of the capture of Pretoria, congratulations from his Highness the Maharaja of Cutch to her Majesty the Queen-Empress were wired. At 6 a.m., on Monday, the 11th inst., a royal salute of 31 guns was fired. A general holiday was observed and all offices and schools were closed. His Highness paid a visit in state to the Political Agent to offer his congratulations, and the Political Agent paid a return visit to his Highness. In the evening there was a prize exhibition of all the schools at Bhuj at the Alfred High School. It was graced by the presence of his Highness and his brother and the young princes and Major and Mrs. Cates and Major Montgomery, the Officer Commanding the 1st Bombay Grenadiers. All the State officers and many other people were present. There were excellent recitations by the principal students of the different schools. The ceremony was concluded by the distribution of prizes and sweatmeats and cheers for her Majesty and his Highness. At 8 p.m., there was a dinner at the palace, to which the ladies and gentlemen of the station were invited, followed by appropriate speeches by his Highness and Major Cates. Some prisoners were released on the occasion. In response to the toast of her Majesty proposed by his Highness (which was very cordially received as usual), Major Cates, after referring in eulogistic terms to the sentiments of loyalty and attachment entertained by his Highness towards her Majesty's Government, said that the State has had a time of trial during the last four years owing to plague and famine, and he expressed the hope that his Highness would now be compensated by bounteous and plentiful rain and a bumper harvest and prosperity in the country for many years to come, and with these expressions proposed the health of his Highness, which was most enthusiastically received. The dinner ended by his Highness' band playing the National Anthem and a nautch by dancing girls, and the party dispersed at 11 p.m.

PORBANDAR.

A numerously-attended meeting of the citizens of Porbandar was held in the Victoria Jubilee Commemoration Hall on Monday last, at 5 p.m., to celebrate the occupation of Pretoria by British forces. Invitations for the meeting were issued by Sheths Kanji Liladhar and Hajee Kassam Tarmahomed. Mr. N. M. Mehtaji, Rowland, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B. G. I. P. Railway, was voted to the chair. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches in prose and verse were delivered in English, Sanskrit and Gujrati suited to the occasion and eulogising Lord Roberts and the British Army. Resolutions to the following effect were passed :—That the Administrator be requested to arrange to send through the proper channel a telegram to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress at the expense of the meeting, conveying the congratulations of the citizens of Porbandar on account of the occupation of Pretoria by British forces ; that the different communities do offer thanksgiving to the Almighty in their respective places of worship for the continued success of British arms in South Africa; that the Administrator be requested to transmit through the proper channel a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to Government. The chairman then addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, describing the successes of British arms in South Africa and warmly appreciating the loyalty of the citizens of Porbandar. The National Anthem was played with the accompaniments of musical instruments, all present remaining standing. After a vote of thanks to the chairman and distributing of pan and attar the meeting was dissolved. The different communities then proceeded to their respective places of worship and offered thanksgiving to the Almighty. Mr. Benson, the State Engineer, Captain and Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Mawson, State officials and the leading Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee gentlemen were present. The Administrator and Kumarshri Bhaosingji could not attend the meeting, being unavoidably absent from Porbandar. They, however, fully sympathised with the object of the meeting.

INDORE.

The news of the occupation of Pretoria by the British reached Indore last Wednesday morning when his Highness the Maharaja Holkar at once ordered the firing of an Imperial salute of one hundred and one guns. Thursday was observed as a general holiday, and sweatmeats were given to the school-boys. All the temples and places of religious worship in the city were brilliantly illuminated on Friday. The Government of India having ordered that Monday, the 11th, should be observed as a holiday throughout British India his Highness has been pleased to make an order directing that an additional holiday should be observed on Monday in Indore. In honour of the occasion his Highness also directed a grand durbar to be held at the Lal Bag Palace on Saturday evening (the 9th June) under the presidency of his Highness Prince Tukojirao Bala Saheb. The Minister and all the Civil and Military Officers, Sardars and Daragadars were present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. K. C. Bedarkar briefly explained to the brilliant assemblage that by command of his Highness the Maharaja Holkar they had assembled once more to celebrate the success of the British Arms. Their hearts were full of joy at the capture of Pretoria and the peaceful ride of Lord Roberts into the Transvaal capital. From the moment of the veteran Commander-in-Chief's landing on the shores of South Africa, it was generally anticipated that the backbone of the Boer defence would soon be broken. That anticipation has happily been now fulfilled. The Presidents of the two Republics have fled and although the Boer force, or rather what remains of it, was still in the neighbourhood of Pretoria the Boer war has practically come to an end. That was, therefore, a proper stage to approach the Throne and offer our humble congratulations to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and, through her Majesty, to the great British Nation, and the conquering heroes of the vanishing war. Mr. Bedarkar was sure that it would gladden the heart of every one there present to offer such congratulations. The essential lesson of the Boer war was the increasing unification of the various English-speaking races who owe direct or indirect allegiance to the sway of the Queen-Empress. The armies of Great Britain and Ireland had fought side by side with those of Canada, the Australian Colonies and of India and Ceylon. Each flow and ebb in the tide of the war elicited corresponding joy and sympathy amongst the divers races who speak by inheritance or acquisition, the whole English language. Mr. Bedarkar, on behalf of his Highness the Maharaja and the assembled durbar, prayed to God that he may be pleased to shower his choicest blessings on her Most Gracious Majesty. (Cheers.)

THE MYSORE WEDDING.

ON Tuesday afternoon a brilliant Durbar was held for Europeans in the marriage pavilion, at which 250 European ladies and gentlemen were present, to congratulate the Maharajah on his marriage, including the Honourable Col. and Mrs. Robertson, Sir George Wolseley and Major-General Mc-Leod. After the music and nautch party, the guests made their bow to the married couple, who were seated in State, and withdrew to Government House, where a State banquet was held. When the cloth was removed, his Highness the Maharajah, Dewan Sir Seshadri Iyer, the Rana Saheb of Vana, Councillors and other State officials foregathered, and his Highness the Maharajah in a maiden speech proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which was enthusiastically drunk. The Honourable Colonel Robertson, British Resident, then proposed the health of the Maharajah, the Maharani Regent and the Maharani in the following speech :—

Your Highness, Sir George Wolseley, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are met here to celebrate a very momentous event in the history of this State. The marriage of the Maharajah of Mysore must always be an affair of the gravest importance, but the present matrimonial alliance here is one of peculiar significance and interest, because her Highness the Maharani Regent, forsaking the old custom under which marriages were invariably arranged with the local houses, has very wisely, as we think, selected a bride for her son from a distinguished Rajput family in the North of India. (Cheers). No one who was privileged to witness the impressive ceremony of the 6th June, and who saw the admirable manner in which the young lady, a stranger to this country bore herself in what must have been a novel and trying situation can doubt that her Highness has chosen well. (Applause.) We therefore confidently hope that under Providence the union may prove to be as happy as a loving mother could wish it to be, and that his Highness will have for a consort a charming companion through life, who will be to him a real blessing. (Cheers.) The Maharajah is as we all know, being trained under the able direction of Mr. Stewart Fraser, who though enjoying a well-earned holiday many thousands of miles away, is, we may be sure, with us in spirit here to-day. The advantages which his Highness has derived from Mr. Fraser's methods are already obvious and have borne fruit, and encourage the belief that the Maharajah will eventually develops into a Ruler who will approach the standard of excellence for the rulers of native States which his Excellency the Viceroy so eloquently and admirably described at Gwalior. His Highness knows there is no royal road to knowledge, and that if he is to succeed as a good and energetic ruler who makes his personality felt in the administration he must, as an essential preliminary fit himself by hard work for that exalted position. (Cheers.) He has a splendid future before him, and I am confident that he will make the best use of his opportunities (Cheers.) I should, properly speaking, have given the first place to the gracious lady who presides so successfully over the administration of Mysore, and whose boundless hospitality we are enjoying this evening. Those who are more immediately concerned with the administration of Mysore, will have sympathized with her Highness in the anxieties incidental to the maternal solicitude which is so strongly characteristic of her Highness, and the anxieties which are natural lest anything untoward should happen during the ceremonies now drawing to a close. We all rejoice and respectfully congratulate her Highness that all has gone well, and that nothing has occurred to mar the complete success of the functions from first to last. (cheers.) I feel sure that her Highness would be the first to admit that the success of the mariage arrangements in general are attributable in no small degree to the talented statesman to whose administration and genius Mysore owes so large a share of her prosperity. I allude, of course, to the Dewan, Sir Seshadri Iyer. (Cheers.) For many years he has guided the fortunes of this State in a masterly manner, and speaking perhaps selfishly, I am very glad to be able to indulge in the hope that he may be spared to retain his high office for some time to come (Prolonged applause.) Before I sit down, I think I may venture to voice the general feeling in this room, and to congratulate the Engineering Department of this State upon the really magnificent pavilion which they have in an incredibly short space of time erected for the wedding. I now ask you to rise and join with me in drinking the health of her Highness the Maharani Regent, his Highness the Maharajah and her Highness the Maharani. (Loud and repeated applause.)

His Highness the Maharajah returned thanks in a neat speech, as follow :—Sir George Wolseley, Colonel Robertson, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you on behalf of her Highness my mother, my bride and myself for the hearty way in which you have responded to the toast of our health, and my mother wishes me to express the pleasure it has been to her to see so many friends assembled on this occasion, and to thank you for the trouble of coming here, and to say that she hopes you are enjoying yourselves. (Prolonged cheers.)

The company then sang "For he's a jolly good fellow," and adjourned in a body to the "maidan" outside, where a splendid display of fireworks was held.

The Maharajah received address of congratulation from various bodies, and made the following comprehensive reply :—

"Gentlemen.—Allow me to acknowledge, collectively, the addresses of congratulation which you have just now presented on behalf of the various communities and interests which you represent. I thank you all most heartily for your good wishes for my personal happiness and for the success of my reign. I am deeply touched by your warm expressions of personal attachment and loyal feeling towards me, and, let me assure you that is my earnest hope and trust that by the grace of the Almighty, and under the fostering care of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and with the blessing of her Highness my mother the Maharani Regent, I may be enable to walk in the footsteps of my ever revered father. Gentlemen, I thank you again for your good wishes and congratulations."

Then turning to his own subjects, the Maharajah addressed them in Kanarese to the same effect, making a great impression on all concerned, this being his first public utterance in the vernacular. The caskets made a great display. The Kolar Mining Companies also presented the Maharajah with a hand illuminated address, a gold and diamond chain of the value of £500, the gold used being the produce of the Kolar Gold Fields. The next most unique offering was from Shimoga, in the shape of a handsome ivory and gold sword stick, the blade being inscribed with sacred quotations. The other caskets were of silver, sandalwood, &c., and all were immediately photographed. The Maharajah then left the pavilion, and the assembly dispersed.

The directors of the various gold mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields will present his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, through their representative, Mr. Edgar Taylor, of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, London, with a massive gold watch guard, set with diamonds and other brilliants, valued at £500.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander G. J. Baugh, will sail to-day, for South Africa with 7 officers, 1 native officer, 5 clerks, 4 native non-commissioned officers and men, 186 dhobies, 3 followers and 2 horses. The dhobies will be railed down to Prince's Dock Jetty shed in a special train from Deolali, arriving at the docks at about 5-40 a.m. for embarkation. Besides she carries 630 tons of stores. Lieut. W. C. Plant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, will be in command of the dhobies on board. The following are the names of the officers :—Captain O. C. Baker, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles ; Lieut. D. C. E. H. Comyn, 1st East Surreys ; Captain F. W. Gray, 2nd South Wales Borderers ; Captain H. M. Truechard, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Captain C. C. R. Murphy, Suffolk Regiment ; Lieut. W. C. Plant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry ; and Lieut. Qr.-Mr. H. C. Cumber, East Kent Regiment.

PLAGUE ON BOARD A P. & O. STEAMER.

THE Ceylon papers on Friday last say:—The P. and O. mail steamer Coromandel (Capt. F. W. Vibert, R. N. R.) arrived yesterday from Shanghai, having experienced strong S. W. monsoon weather and high seas. She brought a general cargo and as passengers for Colombo : Messrs. J. P. Novoes and Block, while she had on board about 45 others in transit. Four cases of plague occurred during the voyage among the crew, of whom one died and was buried at sea. On her arrival at Colombo, the vessel was placed in strict quarantine.

WHEN the French Chamber reassembled on May 22, the Nationalists did not bring forward their threatened interpellation of Ministers upon their policy, but M. Gouzy, a Socialist, raised the question. This led to M. Waldeck-Rousseau making a vigorous defence of the Cabinet, and pointing out that in spite of the Nationalist successes in Paris, the municipal elections thoroughout France were overwhelming in favour of the present regime. He declared that the Government would resist all efforts to revive the Dreyfus agitation ; that, as it was impossible to live in an atmosphere of calumny, the Chamber would be asked to pass a measure to protect the Chief of the State from slanders. Having indicated other measures that would be proposed, the Premier said that, if the Chamber thought the work of the Government would be better carried out by others, Ministers would make way for them. Various Orders of the Day were proposed, and in each case the Government obtained a substantial majority.

THE DROUGHT OF 1899.

MR. ELIOT in the course of his observations which introduce the monsoon forecast, compares the drought of 1899 with those of other years. He says :—The drought of 1899 extended over a larger area and was more severe than has occurred during the previous 200 years. The rains due to the Bombay current practically failed from July to December, and hence both the "kharif" and "rabi" crops failed over by far the greater part of the country affected by the drought. So far as can be judged from the data collected by the Famine Commission of 1878 the drought of 1899 and the subsequent famine of 1899-1900 are unique in their extent of area and probably also in their intensity. No such complete failure of the rains after the first month of the monsoon is on record. The Madras famine and drought of 1876-78 was an example of a very severe and extensive famine. The following remarks taken from the Madras Famine Commission Report enable a rough comparison to be made between it and the present famine :

"Looking then to those parts of the country in which there have been the worst famines and the greatest distress, we find in the history of the past no case which has surpassed the famine of 1876-78 in intensity, and it seems reasonable to conclude that it is not likely to be exceeded in the future either in the extent of British territory affected or in the degree of relief that will be required. On this presumption it may be estimated that the largest population likely to be severely affected by famine at one time may be put at 30 millions. To arrive at the numbers likely to come on relief, we may safely take a proportion slightly lower than that of the Bihar famine, say 15 per cent. or 4 1-2 millions as the maximum number likely to be in receipt of relief in the worst months, and from 2 to 2 1-2 millions as the average number likely to require relief continuously for the space of a year. These proportions provide for relief on a scale about double that actually given in Madras and Bombay in 1876-78."

In the following statement is given a list of the most severe droughts and famines of the past 130 years and a statement of the extent of area affected by famine :

Year.	Area of drought.	Area of famine or scarcity.	Approximate extent of famine area.
1769 to 1770	Drought in Bengal.	Famine in Bengal	Not known Probably about 100,000 square miles.
1791	Drought in Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras.	.....	.....
1792	.....	Scarcity in north part of Madras. Intense famine in Hyderabad and Southern Mahratta country. Severe famine in Deccan, Gujarat and Marwar.	200,000 square miles.
1802	Drought in South Hyderabad and in Deccan.	.....	.....
1803	Drought in ceded provinces of North-Western Provinces and in Central India.	Famine in Deccan and Hyderabad.	150,000 square miles.
1801	.....	Famine in North-Western Provinces and scarcity in Central India and Rajputana.	100,000 square miles.
1824	Drought in Bombay.	Famine in Madras, chiefly in the north.	81,000 square miles.
1825	.....	Scarcity in Bombay, chiefly in Gujarat and the Northern Deccan.	.....
1837

fall, the greater in about the same proportion is the mean excess or deficiency of precipitation in that area."

Comparison with previous years is hence of little value as a guide. The following gives brief descriptions of the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1896 and 1897 which resemble the past year in some respects:

1876.—The winter rains failed almost completely in North-Western India. The rainfall was normal in March and unusually heavy in April. Snow fell in larger amounts than usual in these months in the North-West Himalayas. The snowfall in April was remarkable for its amount and the low elevation to which it descended. Temperature was more or less above the average throughout the period from January to May except during the months of March and April in the Punjab and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. The rains set in earlier than usual in Bengal, and the rainfall was on the whole, normal in June in North-Eastern India. The rains commenced feebly and later than usual on the West Coast. June was almost rainless in the North Bombay districts, and the rainfall was scanty in Berar and the Central Provinces. The rainfall of July and August was very irregularly distributed. It was in July abundant in the Punjab, the west coast districts, Rajputana, the northern districts of the Central Provinces and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. In August the rainfall was generally in excess in North-Eastern India, Berar and parts of the Central Provinces. In both months it was practically *nil* and in large defect in the Bombay and Madras Deccan, Hyderabad and Mysore. In September the rainfall in Rajputana, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces and Bihar was normal or in excess and in the Central Provinces in large excess. The Punjab received unusual rain in October and November. The rains, on the other hand failed almost completely during these months in the Bombay and Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Carnatic. The chief features of the monsoon from July to December were the almost complete failure of the rains in the Deccan, Mysore and Carnatic, and the irregular distribution of the rainfall over the remainder of India where the fall was generally normal or above the average. Another important feature of the meteorology was the abnormally early commencement of the winter rains in October, followed by excessive snowfall in the winter of 1876-77 over the Western Himalayas. The available information does not explain fully the cause of the failure of the rains in the Deccan, Mysore, etc. Pressure was undoubtedly before and during the rains locally in marked defect in the Carnatic and in considerable excess on the West Coast. Westerly winds of unusual strength, but giving little or no rain, prevailed during the whole season.

1877.—There was heavy snowfall during the months of January, February, March and April in the Western Himalayas. It appears to have been very excessive only in the Garhwal and Kumaon Himalayas. Pressure was steadily in excess at this period in India. It was during the pre-monsoon period, locally in defect in Bombay and the Deccan and was locally in excess in Northern and Central India, more especially the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India. Temperature was very considerably below the normal in North-Western India from February to May, the deficiency being very large in April (when it averaged 6° in the Punjab). The monsoon rains were very late in the Peninsula, but were, on the whole, abundant and brought the Madras famine of 1876-77 to a close. They were very largerly deficient in the North-West Provinces and considerably in defect in the Punjab, Rajputana, Bihar, and the Central Provinces. There was, on the other hand, a large excess in Bengal and Burma. The distribution of the rainfall was hence due to the combination of a late but strong monsoon and of special pressure conditions determined by abnormally heavy and prolonged snowfall during the preceding cold weather.

1878.—The cold and hot weather seasons of 1878 were very disturbed and heavy snow fell until very late in May in the Western Himalayas, more especially in Kashmir. Temperature was very largely below the normal in North-Western India in April and May. The south-west monsoon rainfall was in considerable to large excess in the Peninsula and in moderate excess in Bengal and Assam. It was, on the other hand, in moderate defect in Bihar, Burma and parts of the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces and normal in the remainder of India. The monsoon rains were hence on the whole favourable.

1896.—The winter precipitation of 1895-96 commenced earlier than usual, but was less than the normal amount of the period over the Persian area and in North-Western India. The disturbances, although as numerous as usual, were of feeble intensity and gave little rain. The snowfall was chiefly restricted to the middle and higher ranges and ceased at the end of March. The total snowfall of the period was normal or in slight defect in Persia, Baluchistan and Afghanistan and in large defect in the Western Himalayas (apparently barely one-third of the normal fall). Unusually dry and hot weather prevailed over Northern and Central India from February to May, and the snow accumulation at the end of May was much below the normal of the period over the whole of the Western Himalayas. Pressure was in the pre-monsoon period in considerable local defect in Northern India on the whole, most marked in the Punjab and in considerable local excess in Western India and the west coast districts.

The rains commenced on the west coast on the 13th and 14th and hence upwards of a week later than usual. They also began slightly later on the Bengal Coast. The rains extended rapidly into the interior, and the Punjab and Rajputana received fair rain in the last week of June. The monsoon currents were feebler and more unsteady than usual. The rains were hence very irregularly distributed in July and August. Orissa, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat received heavy downpour from cyclonic storms, and the Punjab, Rajputana and parts of the North-Western Provinces received very scanty rain. The rains terminated unusually early in the third or fourth week of August in the Punjab, North-West Raputana and the western districts of the North-Western Provices where weather was abnormally dry in September. The rains ceased in the fourth week of September in the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, Chota Nagpur and the Central Procinces. The chief features of the monsoon of 1896 were the delay in its arrival, the very irregularly distributed rainfall, chiefly accompanying cyclonic storms and the abnormally early withdrawal of the monsoon currents from Northern and Central India and the Deccan. The monsoon rains were scanty throughout in Rajputana, the eastern, western and central districts of the North-Western Provinces and the drought was serious. They terminated unusually early and very abruptly in the Deccan, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Bihar, and the crops over a considerable area failed to come to maturity and died off. The chief cause of the peculiar features of the failure of the crops over the large area, including Central India, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan was the unusual weakness of the monsoon currents shown by continued scanty rainfall in districts outside the storm area tracks and by the early termination of the rains in August and September and the abnormally dry weather from October to December.

1897.—The cold weather was on the whole less disturbed than usual. The snowfall of the period was about normal in amount, but occurred in somewhat larger amounts in March and April than usual. The influence of this snowfall was slight as May was hotter and drier than usual. The rains commenced on the Bombay Coast on the 13th june and in Bengal on the same date and extended rapidly into the interior.

The currents were unsteady in June and July, but were remarkably steady in August and September, in which months they gave favourable and well distributed rain.

The rainfall of the whole monsoon period was practically normal in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Deccan, in moderate excess in the North-Western Provinces; and in moderate to considerable excess in Mysore, Madras and the Bombay Coast districts. It was in slight to moderate defect over the greater part of the Punjab, Berar and the greater part of Rajputana and Central India.

WITH APOLOGIES TO MR. ALFRED AUSTIN.

HERE's a vexatious thing,
"Relief of Mafeking."
Now must the Laureate sing,
Sing for the many,

Poorly the rapture climbs.
Yet must I send some rhymes
Fit for to-morrow's "Times,"
From Abergavenny.

Kimberley, Ladysmith—
What must I rhyme it with?
Strange from its wedded "kith"
"Kin" thus to sever:

Here's a confounded name,
Hard in a verse to frame:
"Baden" must lack his fame,
"Powell" for ever!

Rhymes are galore with "vear,"
"Near" I've used twice, I fear,
Perhaps they may kick at "spear,"
'Cos they don't use 'em:

Making "fierce cannon leap"
Is perhaps a little steep,
Hope they will think it deep,
Fear 'twill confuse 'em.

Confound this wretched verse,
So plaguey hard and terse:
Just makes a poet curse
Working for hours:

Bother old Drayton's shade,
Bother the verse he made,
Bother "The Light Brigade,"
Now for my flowers.

ART MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

NEW SINGERS AT THE OPERA.

LONDON, MAY 25.

THE French Gallery has opened with a pleasantly mixed, and yet not heterogeneous, display of work. Of course, one looks for the Barbizon School on these walls, but though the exhibition is hardly up to its accustomed mark with these masters, there are still interesting examples of Corot, Troyon, Diaz and Daubigny, The Troyon, No. 3, has the touch of the master, the rich and powerful colour, the virile technique. The Daubigny—there are several, but the most important is a View on the Banks of the Oise. No. 22—is simple in its colour scheme, but its harmony of grays and greens well worked out. There are two examples of James Maris, one, The Ferry, No. 11 a dainty little bit of riparian landscape, light and bright and airy; the other, No. 33, of sombre quality, a fine study of sky and cloudland over a freshly painted landscape. The "clou" of the exhibition is Mlle Henriette Browne's Sick Child. This has not been seen for many years, though the print is very familier. Let us say at once that it gains from colour. The illumination is well contrived, the light and shade admirable, the drawing of the pendulous legs of the little invalid careful, and there is no forcing of the effect; the pathos of it is simple and direct. This is an old friend, but Mr. Orchardson's Her Idol is less known. The idol is a little child comfortably throned on a yellow settee, and the worshipper is a young mother, whose devotion to it has no taint of hypocrisy. The painter gets his favourite scheme of yellow running to brown, and of dark grey running to black, and works out his results with triumphant mastery It is pleasant also to come across painters, or periods of a painter, that have almost slipped out of memory. An early Frere, dated 1867, recalls the once famous school of Ecouen, a school that gave us our own Boughton. Here is a view of Heidelberg, No 51 by I B Pyne, to remind us of the old school of English landscape; it had its merits, including the almost forgotten requirement of composition. Pyne was a great name in his day, and the master of Muller. Keeley Halswelle's Contadini at the Shrine, No. 25, is another revival of a forgotten reputation. We know him so well for his Thames river scenes, not so unlike many of Professor Heffner's in this very gallery, that we forget how great a vogue he had as a painter of the picturesque Italian peasant, till the thing was overdone by feeble imitation. How well he has given this interior, with its passages of light and shadow, with its mystery and its vastness, and how well he has grouped his figures! There is a very characteristic drama of the poultry yard, by C. Jacque, No. 32, the feathered creatures painted with detail, but not over-elaborated; a beautiful Moonrise, by H. W. B. Davis, full of the feeling of evening quietude, and a couple of examples of Seignac's careful art. He derives, evidently from Bouguereau, those qualities of good draughtsmanship, ceramic surface, clear colour, and artificiality of pose he is, here found so successfully to reproduce.

Frl. Fritzi Scheff, who made her debut at Covent Garden on Saturday night, in one of the best performances we have yet had of Leoncavallo's Pagliacci, is a sprightly young artist, who for the past two and a half years has been leading light soprano at the Royal Opera, Munich, but who has now been engaged for a couple of seasons by Mr. Maurice Grau in England and America. Frl. Scheff, who is just 21, was for two years a pupil at the Hoch Conservatorium, at Frankfort, of the famous prima donna, Frau Schroder-Hanfstangel, herself a pupil of Viardot. She has just the girlish figure, the bright and dainty voice and the vivacious style necessary for the part of Nedda; while in the more important scene of the village the atricals which end so tragically, she thoroughly grasped the dramatic situation, and did a great deal to secure the success of the performance. The cast was, in other respects, an almost entirely new one, for the injured husband, Canio, was now powerfully played by M. Salignac, who had not before appeared here in this role, but who returns to London greatly improved both in voice and acting; while Signor Scotti was by far the best Tonio we have seen in England; and M. Declery, the Brussels baritone, a singer with a good voice, though not entirely free from the tremolo, made a successful debut as the village Lothario, Silvio. In Cavalleria Rusticana, which followed, Madame Calve repeated old successes as Santuzza as impersonation now even more highly dramatic and finished than ever. Mr. O'Mara was a competent Turiddu, and M. Bensaude, a Spanish baritone, appeared for the first time as the jealous hasband, Alfio, a role which, however, hardly seemed to suit him. The proceedings commenced with the National Anthem, and the audience was a very large one, it including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Victoria, and the Duke of York.

It is not often that a new tenor, on making his London debut, is suffering from a boil on his lip No public apology was issued on Friday for Herr Slezac; and this, indeed, was a pity, for the boil explained an otherwise incomprehensible make up as Lohengrin, and also certain signs of nervousness which under the circumstances could reasonably be pardoned. Herr Slezac has a fine stage presence and is a good actor; and although he is not altogether free from the tremolo, a defect now-a-days rare in German singers, and particularly unsuitable for the music of Lohengrin, yet otherwise the newcomer's debut must be considered a success. The honours of the performance, however, were fairly carried off by Frau Ternina for very fine impersonation of the part of Elsa. This distinguished artist bids fair during the present season to establish herself securely as a Wagnerian singer in the estimation of London operagoers.

Faust, repeated on Tuesday, once more introduced Madame Calve and M. Saleza as Marguerite and Faust, parts which they played here a couple of seasons since, Madame Calve, like Madame Pauline Lucca at Covent Garden many years ago, is a black-haired Marguerite, the Ary Sheffer tradition, which so many Marguerites, from Madame Catvalho and Madame Nilsson downyards, have followed, being thus for once abandoned. The reading was again in other respects novel, Madame Calve accentuating the simplicity of the German maiden in the earlier scenes, to which the warmth of her love-making in the garden afforded a very striking and effective contrast. Madame Calve will sing Carmen to-morrow, and this will be her last appearance for the present, although there is a chance that she may return towards the end of the season, after she has enjoyed a short holiday. Mr Grau's company is, however, still gradually being added to, among his most recent engagements being that of Miss Rosa Olitzka, a popular contralto, who sang for several seasons at Covent Garden.

Advance Australia! is a motto which is fast becoming of special significance in the musical world. Madame Melba we have long had with us: Miss Ada Crossley, another Australian, has, during the past few years, won an excellent position on the concert platform, while Madame Rosa Bird, and Miss. Dora Dane have also sung here with success. Mdlle. Lalla Miranda, who on Wednesday evening made her debut at the Opera, is at any rate by birth an Australian, and she was it seems, a contemporary of Miss Ada Crossley in her native land. The debutante, who has a rather small, but agreeable and true light soprano voice, which will probably increase in volume as it reaches maturity, can boast a pure vocal style, except perhaps as to the middle register, which might be better produced. Her upper notes are delightfully clear and sweet, and as she has already enjoyed some experience at the Monnaie Brussels, she is an unassuming but competent little actress. Of course, not even a much greater prima donna is likely to regalvanise to life such an opera as "Rigoletto," a by no means very favourable example of a moribund school, with its sugary, if quite inconsequential melodies and its accompaniments of the kind which Richard Wagner likened unto the gigantic guitar. But although the management did not pretend to go to any expense with scenery and costumes, the room in the Ducal Palace, indeed, suggesting an apartment in the house of the Duke of Plazza Tora, yet the Italian members of the troup evidently enjoyed the experiene of taking part in real Italian opera and sang the music for all it was worth.

On Friday Signora Duse appeared at the Lyceum for the first time in London as the heroine of Dumas three-act drama, "La Princesse Georges," a part originally played by Desclee at the Paris Gymnase in 1871. The thesis—for there is seldom absent from Dumas work a thesis of one kind or another—with which the author deals, is the obligation, growing out of her great love, under which a pure woman labours of pardoning a husband who has cruelly wronged and deceived her. The publication of the play elicited from Dumas one of those remarkable prefaces of which the interest is hardly less than that awakened by the piece itself. At the present moment, when the question of the morality of stage productions is being so largely discussed, a brief extract from it may not perhaps be out of place. Dumas addresses his observations to his "char public," to whose memories he recalls the fact that "Only the other day you were implored not to allow yourselves to be tempted, to witness this piece because of its immorality. Happily you and I have become fairly accustomed to having the word thrown at our heads, and this time you not only disegarded the invocation, but taught your wives and your sons to do so likewise. True, you omitted to bring your daughters with you and in that respect you were absolutely right. Let it be said once and for all—the theatre is no place for a young girl. Not alone is the work presented there immoral; the place also is immoral. Whereverman is brought into evidence, there is a nudity which should not be revealed to all regards, and the more elevated and loyalthe theatre is, the more truly does it live by the fact, the theatre we have to say to each other—we, to whome life as a real and vibrating thing has long ago disclosed the truth—words and sentiments that no girl has a right to hear Wherefore let us have done with the hypocrisy of the phrase, "this is immoral," which indeed possesses no longer any meaning to our ears. Let us openly admit rather that the theatre, being simply a reproduction of or a satire upon the passions and the manners of the day, can never be anything but immoral, inasmuch as average passions and manners of society are themselves essentially and unquestionably immoral."

The quarter of an hour which precedes the rising of the curtain upon The Rose of Persia at the Savoi is now occupied by an attractive little dialogue by Captain Basil Hood. The title, Pretty Polly, naturally suggests that a parrott plays an important part in the piece, nor is the supposition without foundation. Charlie Brown, desperately in love with charming Polly Grey, but timidly apprehensive of declaring his passion, has just returned from the East, bringing with him a highly educated bird, upon whose conversational powers he relies for the purpose of acquainting Miss Grep with the state of his feelings. But the lady speedily discovers his scheme, and with the obstinacy of her sex resolutely refuses to acknowledge delight in anything but flowers, of which an unknown admirer has sent her some beautiful specimens. Profiting by the admission, Charlie at once takes to himself the credit of having despatched the bouquet, only, however, to be again checkmated by his sprightly antagonist. Having at length thoroughly routed the enemy, Miss Grey, with the generosity of a victorious combatant, immediately proceeds to declare "peace with honour, and, indeed, goes so far as to confer upon the vanquished equal rights to those possessed by herself. Played by Miss Louie Pounds and Mr H. A. Lytton with abundant spirit, Captain Hood's clever trifle was received with unanimous approval. Happily, too, The Rose of Persia appears to have lost none of its original perfume with time, and remains as fragrant and attractive as ever. Miss Decima Moore now appears in it as Scent of Lillies, and although suffering from a severe cold on Saturday night, gave an excellent account of the part. In the absence through illness of Miss Isabel Jay, the leading character, Rose-in-Bloom was sustained by Miss Agnes Fraser, who both as vocalist and actress created a distinctly pleasant impression.

Mr. W. S. Penley has re-opened the old Novelty Theatre under a new name. For the present Mr. Penley contents himself with reproducing a well-tried piece. A Little Ray of Sunshine, in which he has already been seen as the good-natured, eccentric little nobleman who returns with a fortune from Australia to play the part of fairy-godmother to his relatives. A first piece, entitled The Lost Legion, by Mr. W. J. Locke, had the merit at least, of novelty although it turns upon the well-worn theme of self-sacrifice, and proved to be of such a character as to call for little or no comment. A Little Ray of Sunshine, which was excellently played by Mr. Penley and a company of supporters, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Harrison Hunter, Mr. Julius Royston, Mr. Albert Raynor, Mr. Fred Epitaux, Miss Beatrice Selwyn, Miss Amy Lamborn, and Miss Dorothy Heathcote, is luxuriously put on the stage, and the performance gave evident pleasure. Previous to the rising of the curtain Mr. Penley, who, in years gone by, used to take part in musical productions at the Strand Theatre, sang the solo in God Save the Queen, in honour of her Majesty's birthday, and at the conclusion of the performnces he made a neat little speech, in which he thanked his hearers and expressed the hope that he might live for many years to be their obedient servant.

A Message from Mars, at the Avenue Theatre is now preceded by a comedietta by Mr. Ernest Cosham entitled His Wife's Picture. There is nothing very novel about the little piece, which suggests a famous scene in M. Dumas's Le Demi Monde, and a no less famous scene in Mr. Charles Reade's Masks and Faces. An artist, who has a devoted wife, becomes estranged from her on account of his supposed neglect and she finds a telegram, with a lady's name to it, begging him to keep an appointment, whereupon she feels half inclined to listen to a roue, who for some time has been persecuting her with his attentions. But fortunately for her she has a guardian angel in a female friend, who unmasks the seducer by making love to him, while the sorely-tempted wife watches the proceedings with her face thrust through a picture, like Mrs. Bancroft as Peg Woffington. The moral, if moral there is, is that married men who have business transactions with persons of the opposite sex should tell their wives all about them, or, at all events refrain from leaving about telegrams signed Dolly or Rosa for their wives to pick up. Miss Adie Burt made a very favourable impression in the character of the impulsive wife, and Miss Hilda Hanbury was equally sympathetic as the friend. A Message from Mars which has attained its two hundredth representation, continues to be highly appreciated by large audiences, thanks, partly, to the cleverness of the piece itself, and partly to Mr. Hawtrey's amusing acting.

Regarded as a dramatic curiosity, the performances of the native Japanese Company, given at the Coronet Theatre, Notting-hill, were not without interest but it would certainly be too much to say that anything is to be learnt from them in the way either of stage management or of the histrionic art. The troupe, represents an advanced school of native reformers who desire gradually to introduce into Japan the dramatic fashions of the Western nations. It is alleged to be the first to introduce in that country women and male performers playing together. It has been claimed for the troupe that it already includes in Madame Sada Yacco a lady who is known as the Ellen Terry of Japan. The Japanese players appear from the pieces produced to delight in the grotesque rather than in the sentimental or the pathetic, and to be almost without any sense of the incongruous. The last and most important of the three pieces—a drama in two acts entitled the Gheisha and the Knight, written by Mr. Kawakami, is, for example, nothing if not of a serious and, indeed, tragic complexion; for it tells a story of the rival claims of two women to the love of one man, and ends in the jealous fury represented by Madame Sada Yacco dying of a broken heart in the arms of her inconstant admirer, Nagoya, in a Buddhist temple, after she has stabbed and beaten her unfortunate rival with a mallet. But the double catatastrophe, though greatly elaborated and unduly prolonged, was associated with so much that was grotesque and ludicrous in the shape of wild and eccentric dances by the heroine and also by the curiously-frolicsome Buddhist priests that the grave nature of the final incidents produced but little impression. The first piece, entitled, Zingoro, an earnest statue carver may be described as very like a Japanese attempt to parody. Mr. Gilbert's Pygmalion and Galatea, and, as will be expected, was of a lighter kind. The remaining piece, on the other hand, entitled, The Loyalist, ended with a terrible combat leaving the stage bestrewn with the corpses of the King's rebellious subjects; and here again, our visitors went through the tragic business with a light heart, which may perhaps illustrate the Japanese contempt for death.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following an excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th June 1900:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st May 1900, forwarding two applications from Messrs. S. B. Fraser & Co. for the lease for 50 years of two additional plots 58' by 80' and 23'-9" by 80' on the Mody Bay at the same rates of rent as for the plot of 2,044 4-9 square yards of land on the Mody Bay already leased to them by Trustees' Resolution No. 229, dated 8th August 1899, viz:—Re 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Rs. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years, and also a plan showing that the combined area of the 3 plots will be 2,753 1-9 square yards, for which a single lease is asked, and recommending that the additional land required may be leased out subject to the condition that if any buildings are to be erected on it the design for such buildings will have to be first approved of by the Trustees. Submitted the two applications, dated 12th April and 21st May 1900, and the plan above mentioned.

Resolution.—The two plots now applied for may be allotted to Messrs. Fraser & Co. on the conditions referred to in Trustees' Resolution, No. 229, dated the 8th August 1899, and subject to the further condition that no buildings shall be commenced or erected on these two plots until the plans and specification are approved by the Trustees. All three plots may be included in one lease. The Traffic Manager's attention should be requested to the printed application which had not been corrected in accordance with the conditions imposed in Trustees' Resolution, No. 229, dated 8th August 1899.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 10th April 1900, sanctioning plans and specification of the ice factory proposed to be erected by Messrs. S. B. Fraser & Co. on the Mody Bay subject to provision being made for a sufficient number of servants' quarters. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 4th June 1900, submitting amended plans of the proposed ice factory supplied by Mr. Fraser and a list of the principal alterations from the sactioned plans, and recommending that the revised plans which are considered to be an improvement on the former ones may be sanctioned on the condition that all Municipal requirements are fulfiled.

Resolution—The revised plans are approved subject to all Municipal requirements being complied with.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated the 25th May 1900, submitting a letter from Mr. Bomonji Dhunjibhoy, Dry Dock Contractor, offering to renew his contract for docking and undocking vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock on the same terms and conditions as in his last contract which terminated on 31st March 1900, and which has been carried out by him and in his absence from Bombay by Captain Potts in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and without any accidents or delay due to any fault of the contractor or his men, and recommending that Mr. Bomonji's offer may be accepted, there being no possibility for getting more favourable terms at present. Submitted letter from Mr. Bomonji Dhunjibhoy, dated 25th May 1900, addressed to the Engineer. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee recommending the Board that the contract with Mr. Bomonji for docking and undocking vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock may be renewed for another year on the same terms and conditions as are laid down in the contract for 1899-1900 and that the Engineer should be instructed to submit applications for the renewal of annual contracts not later than 15th February so as to give ample time to consider such proposals before the year to which the new or proposed contracts relate begin.

Resolution.—The contract may be renewed with Mr. Bomonji Dhunjibhoy for another year. The Engineer should be requested to submit the application for the disposal of this contract early in February of each year and not later than the 10th idem.

PRINCE'S DOCK GATES.

Read letter from Messrs. Sir J. Wolf Barry and A. J. Barry, Trustees' London Agents, dated 11th May 1900, reporting that tenders for the construction of the 66 ft. gates for the Prince's Dock were invited from the six leading firms in England who undertake work of this description but three offers only were received from the following firms:—1. Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., amount, £8,700 date of delivery, November 30th, 1901; 2. Messrs. Robst Stephenson & Co., Ld., amount, £8,045, date of delivery, April 30th, 1901; 3. Messrs. Thames Iron Works Co., amount, £3,559, 6 months from date of acceptance with the remark that the last named firm's tender is the lowest and is by far the most favourable in respect to the time of delivery and recommending that it should be accepted. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 30th May 1900, reporting that he has read carefully the specification which is very full and complete and makes ample provision for compensation to the Trustees as "ascertained damages" in case of delay in delivery; that in the absence of the drawings he is unable to give an opinion as to the suitability of the design of the gates; that the gates for the 55 feet entrance purchased from Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Company in 1895 cost £4,070 F. O. B. Newcastle and were delivered in 6 months from date of order; and taking into consideration the abnormally high price of steel and iron and the great pressure of work in most of the yards in England the Thames Iron Works Company's estimate of cost and time is fair, and concurring in the recommendation of the Trustees Agents, especially as Messrs. Thames Iron Works. Company are the only firm who guarantee delivery in time to have the gates fitted in their place before the monsoon of 1901 which is most important. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee observing that the estimated cost was Rs. 1,17,000 based on the cost of the 55 feet gates, and it was expressed that as the prices of steel and iron had risen in England the cost would probably be greater; that the Agents and Consulting Engineers have now submitted the specification and three tenders, but through some oversight have not submitted the plans; that the Trustees' Engineer sent Home a section and plan of the entrance showing the outline of the present gates, the Consulting Engineers have prepared the contract drawings, and considering the high position and qualifications of the firm it is thought that there would not be any serious risk in dealing with the tenders at once, and proposing in view of the urgency of the case to advise the Board that the recommendation of the Thames Iron Works Company should be accepted, may be approved and instructions be sent by telegram.

Resolution.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Docks Committee the tender of the Thames Iron Works Co. is accepted subject to the plans being approved by the Trustees and intimation should be sent to the Agents by telegram.

NUISANCE AT LAKRI BUNDER.

Submitted letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 2nd September 1899, representing that complaints have been received by the Trustees regarding the offensive smell emanating—(1) from the matter discharged through the outfall at Lakri Bunder which falls into the harbour at Mody Bay, and (2) from the sullage and sewage discharged into the harbour just South of the Port Trust Workshops and requesting that the necessary changes may be made in order to stop the nuisance.

Submitted letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated 9th December 1899, saying:—(1) With regard to the discharge of sewage into the harbour near the Port Trust Workshops—That the drain carried sewage and sullage for many years before cesspool carts were emptied into it and the increase in the quantity of the discharge is due merely to the development of the district and to the introduction of a much large supply of water during recent years, that he is aware of the great nuisance on the Wari Bunder Road caused by the emptying of the cesspool carts there and it has been found possible to reduce this nuisance on the completion of the Baboola Tank Road sewer, and the discharge is now lessened proportionately, but the remaining quantity cannot be diverted until the Mazagon drainage system is completed, and in the meantime no further remedy can be applied but the right of using this outfall must still be exercised; and (2) with regard to the outfall at Lakri Bunder—That it has been used for the discharge of sewage from a period long antecedent to the time when it was decided to separate the storm-water drainage from the sewerage system and the sewers in Frere Road and the roads adjoining it constructed many years ago by the Port Trustees or their predecessors were constructed to carry both storm-water and sewage, and the contention that these sewers are intended for storm water only seems to embody the wishes rather than the original intentions of the Trustees; and that the sewage finds its way to the Lakri Bunder outfall from three directions—(*a*) from houses on the east side of the Dongri Street by a drain through the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Company's goods yard, (*b*) from the European General Hospital, and (*c*) from houses on the Frere Road between Fort and Chiploon Streets, and notices have already been issued for the connection to the Dongri Street sewer of all the houses referred to in item (*a*) and this work will soon be completed; as regards (*c*) the Trustees in 1897 did not consider sewers in the branch streets in sub-district 2 to be necessary as practically the whole of it was reserved for Dock extension, and since then the Trustees have permitted houses to be built on their estates North of Fort Street, and as no sewer other than that in Frere Road was available, the houses had to be connected to it, but if the Trustees wish to divert the sewage from these houses and that from nearly the whole of the European General Hospital away from the Lakri Bunder outfall they can do so by laying a 9" pipe sewer from Chiploon Street to join the Fort Street sewer, a plan and estimate for which are forwarded. Submitted the plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 2,436 above refered to. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 31st January 1900, reporting that he has inspected the outfalls at Frere Bunder and Lakri Bunder at low water and found that the discharge from both of them smell very offensively and apparently contained more or less sewage and there is nothing on his office record to show that the Frere Bunder outfall drain was ever intended for sewage, but that it was only intended for storm-water; that in the original plans and reports the Lakri Bunder outfall drain is described as a drain and never as a sewer and from its cross section it was apparently never intended to carry sewage; expressing the opinion that the laying of the 99 pipe sewer in Frere Road as proposed by the Municipal Commissioner will be a very great sanitary improvement, and well worth the comparatively small outlay, and suggesting that if the Trustees agree to bear the cost of constructing his sewer the Municipality should give an undertaking to cut off all the present connections to the existing drain and not to make any new ones under any circumstances, adding that the estimate may be taken as approximate. Submitted letter from the Acting Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, dated 21st March 1900, saying that it is unwise to pour any more sewage into the shipping side of the harbour and more especially into Mody Bay, as this Bay is used by a very large number of native boats; that at present there is a sewer discharging storm and sullage water only, but as a matter of fact it discharges night-soil also with the result that at low water the exposed mud at Mody Bay is in a stinking condition and the stink is not due to decomposed grain but to mud saturated with night-soil chiefly. Submitted letter from the Acting Secretary, dated 4th April 1900, replying to the above. Submitted letter from Mr. F. Yorke Smith, Solicitor to the Trust, dated 24th April 1900, reporting on the Trustees' legal position and rights with reference to the drains and outfalls referred to in the Secretary's letter No. 3761, dated 2nd September 1899, and the declaration made in the Municipal Commissioner's letter, dated 9th December 1899. Submitted proceedings of the Bunders and Land and Railways Committee saying that the outfalls into the harbour are undoubtedly and admittedly a nuisance, but as the practical solution of the question of the stoppage of this must depend, entirely on the completion of the system of sewage in course of construction and contemplated, and the action of the Trustees as regards the outfalls should be limited to seeing that no new outfalls are allowed, no new connections are made to drains leading to existing outfalls, and if possible that no increase in poluted discharges from existing outfalls should be permitted; that the construction of the 9" pipe sewer in Frere Road from Chiploon Street to join the Fort Street sewer will be very desirable sanitary improvement, and proposing to recommend the Board to sanction the estimate amounting to Rs. 2,436 including Municipal establishment charges calculated at 7 1-2 per cent. and to bear the cost provided the Municipal Commissioner undertakes to cut off all the present connections with the existing drain and not to make any new connections with that drain without the special sanction of the Board.

Resolution.—The conclusions arrived at by the Bunders and Land and Railways Committees are accepted and the Trustees are pleased to sanction the estimate amounting to Rs. 2,436 including Municipal establishment at 7 1-2 per cent. and agree to bear the cost provided the Municipal Commissioner undertakes to cut off all present connections with the existing drain and not to make any connection with that drains without the special sanction of this Board. The expenditure is debitable to "Capital" outlay, and the amount may be included in the list of works to be provided for by a new loan.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st June 1900.	Total from 1st April to 1st June 1900.	For week ending 1st June 1899.	Total from 1st April to 1st June 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	213	19	176
Vessels piloted out of harbour	23	203	16	181
Vessels transported	11	97	16	130
Vessels attended to	2	12	...	15
Vessels warped ...	1	10	2	11

MR. HUTCHINS AND THE MONSOON.

THE following report, despatched by Mr. Hutchins on the 2nd, and received on the 11th, gives important information of the weather in South Africa during the past two months:—(1). On the South Coast, from April 1st to 2nd May, there were calms or light westerly winds and a steady barometer; from April 23rd to May 12th anticyclonic and unusually dry and warm weather; May 13th to 21st, light westerly winds, with a falling barometer; May 21st to 25th, showers; and May 25th to 28th, strongly marked anticyclonic conditions. (2) In Kimberley the wind in April blew throughout from the north-west direction.

The following gives the percentage variation of the rainfall from the normal:—In the west of the Cape Colony 40 per cent. below Capetown to Aguihas 170 per cent in excess in the dry interior of the Colony, north to the Orange River. The rainfall in May was about 50 per cent. below in the Coast and normal in the interior. In the Eastern Districts of the Cape Colony the rainfall in April was 4 per cent. below. In May the drought was severe and the rivers were very low. In Transkei the rainfall in April was above the average, and in May 80 per cent. below the rainfall of April. At Durban it was 52 per cent. below and of May 80 per cent. below. At Kimberley the rainfall in April was in slight excess, and in May practically *nil*. In the Orange River districts the fall in April was about normal. The chief features of the past two months have been the early withdrawal of the South-East Trades, very deficient rainfall, feebler winds than usual, and pressure somewhat below the normal. The following is the summary of the telegrams received from Mauritius, Zanzibar, and the Seychelles:—Pressure has increased steadily during the past week at Mauritius, and is now normal. Winds are more southerly than usual and slightly below their normal strength in June. The pressure has also increased at Zanzibar, and is now in very slight defect. Winds are more westerly than usual and below their normal strength. The pressure is normal at the Seychelles, and winds are somewhat more easterly than usual. One inch of rain fell during the week at Zanzibar and one and a half inch at the Seychelles. The South-East Trades were hence not so strong as usual during the week, but conditions were steadily improving and were approximately normal at the end of the week. The Port Officer, Seychelles, notes that the South-East Trades were strengthening steadily.

THE QUEEN AND THE GUARDS.

THE Queen visited the Victoria Barracks at Windsor the other afternoon for the purpose of inspecting a draft of the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, which is about to be sent to South Africa. The detachment consists of Captain Godfrey White (who has charge), Lieutenant Lord H. C. Seymour, Second Lieutenants C. Leslie Melville and Vivian B. N. Brooke, and two hundred non-commissioned officers and men. In general command of the afternoon's proceedings was Colonel Kinloch, who has only just arrived from Bloemfontein to take command of the 1st Battalion. Colonel Ricardo, commanding the regiment, was present, and a few minutes after half-past four Major-General Trotter, Commanding the Home District, with Major Erskine and Captain Garvey Griffith, A. D. C., arrived upon the ground. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Viscount Bridport, Lord Churchill, Lord W. Cecil, Lady Biggs, Lord and Lady St. Leven, and other ladies and gentlemen assembled upon the lawn opposite the parade ground and awaited the coming of her Majesty.

The Queen, who was accompained by Princess Henry of Battenberg, and attended by Lady Churchill, on leaving the Castle drove in an open carriage drawn by a pair of beautiful grey horses, to the Barracks to which she was escorted by Colonel the Hon. H.C. Legge and Captain Ponsonby, the Mounted Equerries, who were in military uniform. Her Majesty looked extremely well and it was evident, alike from her appearance, as from her conversation with those whom she honoured with comment on the news, that the fuller details of the relief of Mafeking had afforded her the deepest satisfaction. A black silk, mantle, trimmed with rich chenille fringe, was worn by the Queen, whose bonnet was all of black and trimmed with feathers. Princess Henry had a short black jacket, with much braiding, and a particularly becoming toque with black wings. As the carriag, with its pair of handsome greys, drew up arms were presented, a Royal salute given, and the National Anthem was played. The Queen's carriage entered the barrack gates a few minutes past five. The khaki detachment formed fours, and, led by Captain Godfrey White, marched past the Queen and Princess Beatrice to the tune of "The British Grenadiers," and the men gave three hearty cheers for the Queen, the soldiers waving their khaki helmets upon the points of their bayonets. They than advanced in review order, halted a few paces from the Royal party, and stood at ease. Her Majesty then indicated to Colonel Kinloch her desire that the officers proceeding to South Africa with the contingent should be presented, and then followed the kind words which it was hoped her Majesty would be pleased to address to them. Speaking in soft,

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is taken for granted by publishers that Major-General Baden-Powell has kept a daily journal of the siege of Mafeking. This means another sort of bombardment for him, the book, of course, being one greatly worth having. His volume on the Matabele campaign was printed from the notebooks in which he wrote it during odd moments spared by the sword to the pen.

Sir Walter Besant has a work in hand dealing with East London as he has already dealt with the City, Westminster, and South London. His knowledge of East London history and life—the linking of what has been with what is—should enable him to give us a book of singular interest. Earlier Messrs. Chatto are to publish a story from his pen, entitled The Fourth Generation. This tale has been appearing serially, but in book form it will be much enlarged.

During the past summer or two the fancy of the great reading public has lightly turned to sixpenny reprints. This led to a tremendous flood of paper-cover novils last year, and the public got satiated. What will be the cheap line in literature this year? To a certainty reprints of books that in some fashion appeal to the martial spirit now filling the man in the street. Fiction will come in, but "fact books," as the Americans say, will be the chief traffic. Such are the present indications.

Mr. Justin MaCarthy is just finishing his new volumef for the History of the Four Georges and Mr. Huntly McCarthy is making an elaborate index for the whole work. The final volume includes an account of the reign of William IV so bringing the history to the accession of Queen Victoria. It also, of course links up with Mr. McCarthy's ever popular History of our Own Times. Now, surely, Mr. McCarthy will have leisure to write the book which he has often contemplated about Ireland as he knew it in his youth.

Mr. Philip Sidney's edition of Sir Philip Sidney's sonnets is at present being printed. It includes all the sonnets and a selection of songs, with a memorial introduction and biographical notes. Mr. Philip Sidney has carefully transcribed and reduced into modern spelling the poems from the editions of 1591, 1598, and 1613. The biographical notes contain information relative to Sir Philip which has never before been published. Among the illustrations will be a picture of Penshurst Place, Kent, where he was born. Mr. Burleigh publishes the volume.

There will be an interesting correspondence in the book Cecil Rhodes: His Political Life and Speeches, 1881-1900, publication of which is fixed for June 1. It is the correspondence that took place in connection with the gift by Mr. Rhodes of £10,000 to Parnell for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Thus far, it seems the letters have not been published in full, whatever the reason. The passages omitted are to be given here, and the book is so up to date that it contains the much discussed speech which Mr. Rhodes delivered following the relief of Kimberley. Messrs. Chapman publish the Work.

The first volume of the Westminster Biographies, a series recently announced by Messrs. Kegan Paul, is now to appear. Its subject is Browning, and its author Mr. Arthur Waugh, who has written with keen insight of the great Victorian poets, especially Tennyson. As he tells us, the present volume is a miniature, not a penal portrait, of Browning. Many of the qualities which a larger canvas might secure are here lost to the picture, but within the limits of a miniature it seeks clearness and colour. Mr. Waugh has endeavoured to give an account not only of the man, but of his surroundings. Further, he has tried to indicate concisely but definitely the relation in which Browning stood to the literary movement of his time.

Sir Frederick Young has recently been engaged on a book which may, using a broad definition, be said to deal with party government and the Empire. It is ready to be published by Messrs. Chapman, under the title Exit Party, and with the motto taken from Pope:—The names of party I detest, Badges of slavery at the best. But Sir Frederick's volume is not a plea for the extinction of party as an element in national government. He accepts it as a sign of vitality that conflicting sentiments and opinions on public questions should be ventilated through the agency of party. What he protests against is strict party lines, which may keep out good service at critical moments.

Sir Frederick Young thinks, indeed, that the system of absolute party rule is already passing away, and that men of different schools will come closer together in the conduct of the affairs of the nation. He girds at leaders who draw inspiration "from the views of the voter whose suffrages they woo," and proclaims the right course to be this:—Surely it is the duty of those who aspire to be "leaders" to "lead," not to "follow" They have no business to claim to occupy the posts of the former if they are in reality but the mean and contemptible myrmidons of the latter! In these words does Sir Frederick Young protest. By contrast, his dedication of the book to Lord Rosebery enables him to write a eulogy.

Mr. John Lane has just ready a volume about dogs, by a namesake of his own, Mr. C. H. Lane, the well-known authority. For twenty years he has been a judge at the leading dog shows, and is also known as a breeder and exhibitor. His book is not a treatise, but rather a doggy book by a doggy man for other doggy people. The humours andvagaries of dog shows are commented upon, and many new dog stories are given. But, of course, Mr. Lane writes as the expert, and in particular gives a chapter to foreign breeds that are only seen here at shows. The illustrations, which include seventy champions, have been specially drawn from life by Mr. R. H. Moore.

Still another khaki book. It consists of Pen Pictures of the War, written by men at the front—the dispatches of the generals, letters by officers and soldiers, and so on. The volume only deals with the campaign in Natal to the battle of Colenso, so there will needs be more volumes. As we are told, Pen Pictures of the War makes no pretension to minister to the needs of the military historian, its interest being primarily human, only incidentally military, and not at all political. A curious illustration is given of the art of the censor as applied to a cable message sent home during the early period of the fighting. It is all very wonderful. Messrs. Horace Marshall publish the book

Mr. Lane has Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's new nove nearly ready. Senator North, as it is called, is mostly a story of American political life. The fourth volume of letters in Mr. Murray's definitive edition of Byron will be ready next month. There is a good deal of fresh matter in it. Mr. Richards has arranged to publish Mr. Edward Clodd's memoir of Grant Allen on June 6. The frontispiece is a portrait in photogravure. Within the next few days Mr. Heinemann will issue a volume of stories and sketches by Mr. A J, Dawson, under the title African Nights Entertainment. The book refers to Algeria and the West coast—A new portrait of Cowper has been discovered in a lumber-room at Berkhampstead, the place of his birth. The announcement is made by "C.K. S." in the Sphere, in this week's number of which the portrait appears,

Major Mockler-Ferryman's book, Annals of Sandhurst, is almost ready for publication. It deals very fully with the military college and with the system of training there. Village Notes is the title of a series of country studies which Mrs. Pemela Tennant is publishing with Mr. Heinemann. The authoress is one of Mr. Percy Wyndham's three daughters, who form the subject of Mr. Sargent's Academy picture. Mr. Richards will publish a popular life of Sir George White, written by Mr. Thomas Coates. Mr. Heinemann announces a volume entitled The Rise and Fall of Krugerism; A Personal Record of Forty Years in South Africa. It is by the oldest Brirish resident at Pretoria, Mr. John Scoble, formerly, for sixteen years, editor of the "Transvaal Advertiser." and is written in conjunction with Mr. H. R. Abercrombie, of the Intelligence Department of Cape Colony.

The "Academy" has been offering a prize for such a description of a motor-car as Dr. Johnson might have written in his Visit to the Hebrides if he had encountered one of these vehicles in his travels. The following gained the prize: "That the eye may be the victim of hallucination, that the sense of hearing may misconceive its own internal impressions, believing that to be external to itself which is occasioned only by its own imperfection; nay, that even the olfactory organs quickened by desire, or enfeebled by disease, may leap to conclusions unwarranted by fact and contrary to probability—each of these things separately is possible, and indeed borne out by experience; but that three senses should simultaneously combine to delude one who has hitherto called himself a resonable being would be in credible but for the following circumstance; Yesterday, on the high road, within full view of the mansion of my host, there flashed, crashed, shot by me, with what appeared unexampled velocity, a machine, a portent, hideous as unexpected. Unaided by visible force external to itself it precipitated offensive igneous xapour as it passed, and instantly disappeared.

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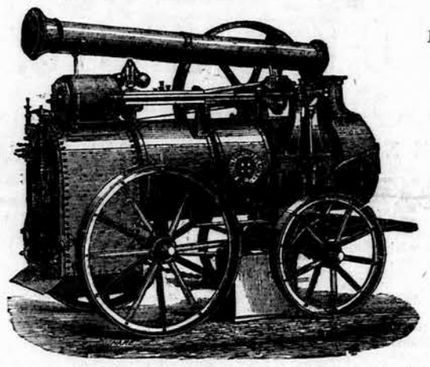

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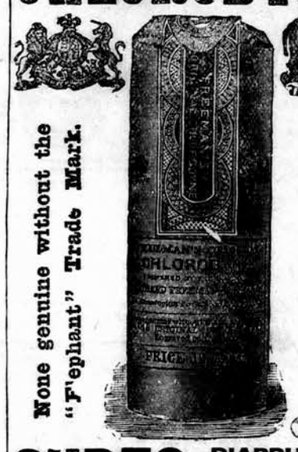

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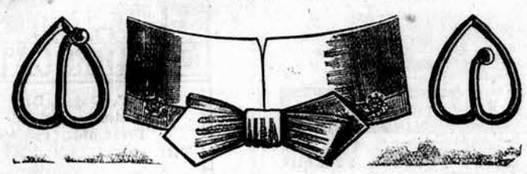

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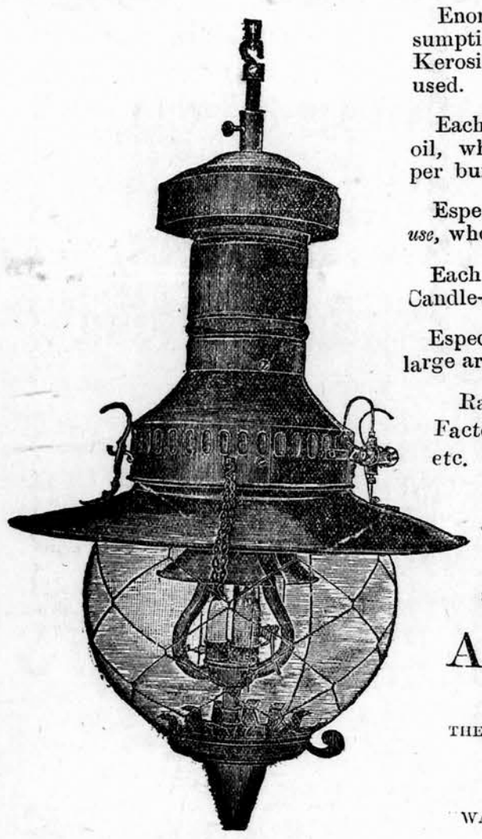

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Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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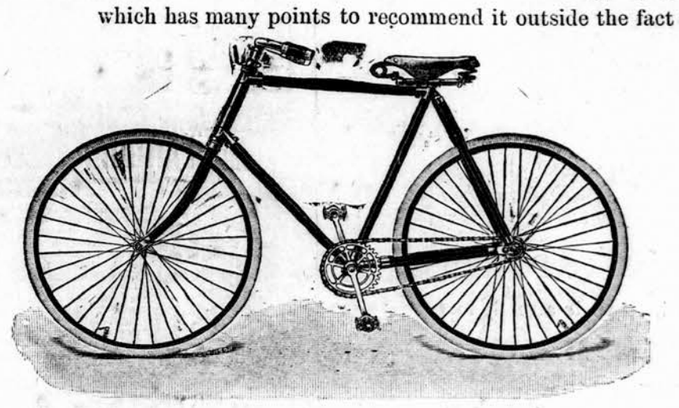

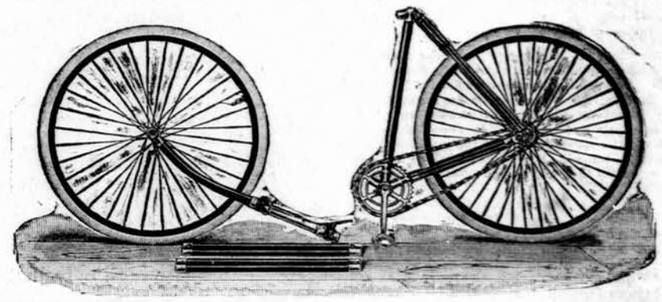

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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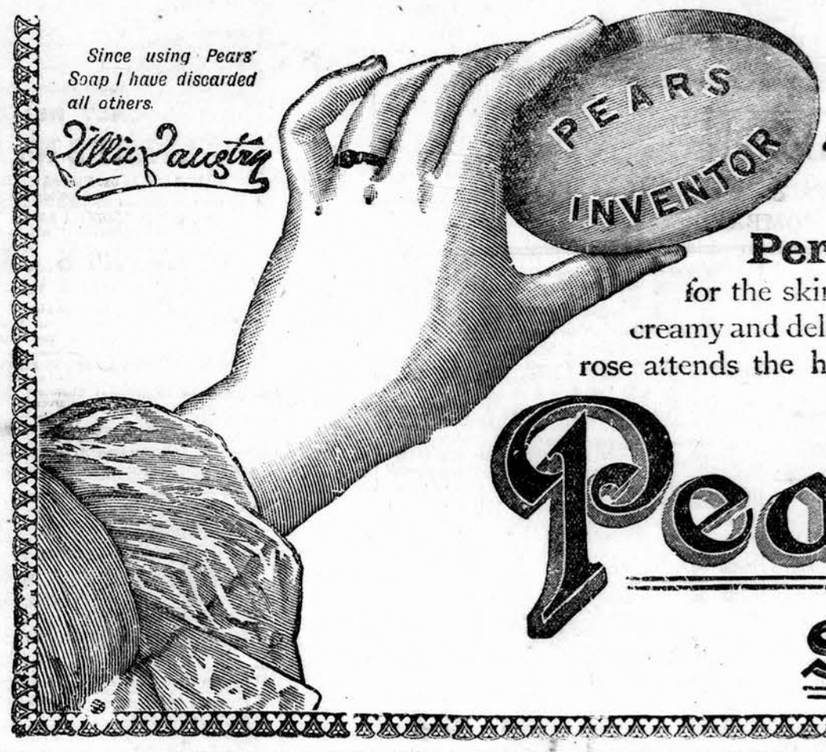
Lillie Langtry

Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Eugenie Petti



Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

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RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

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